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BOLIVIA

Strike Continues; Airports, Flights Remain Closed C 1
Siles Zuazo Dismisses MNRI Press Secretary C 1
MNRI Workers' Command Occupies Central Offices C 1
National Force Claims UDP Unable To Govern C 2
'King of Cocaine' Accuses Interior Minister C 2
Former Interior Minister's Planes Seized C 3

BRAZIL

Atila Discusses Figueiredo's Heart Condition D 1
Company Building Cannon, Combat Vehicles D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Jun]

CHILE

22 Jun Situation in Santiago; Strike Awaited E 1
Student March Disbanded E 2
Teamsters Leader Pledges Strike 'To Bitter End' E 2
Officer Indicted; Bail Release Ordered E 3
Carabineros Enforce Curfew, Stop 720 Vehicles E 3
Journalists Protest Curbs on Press Freedom E 3
Jailings Force Copperworkers To Replace Officers E 4
Paper Scores Violence, Communist Activities E 4
[EL MERCURIO 17 Jun]
Havana Reports on Protests, Strikes, Repression E 5

COLOMBIA

President Asks USSR To Support Contadora F 1
President Betancur Writes to Cuba's Castro F 1
[EL SIGLO 20 Jun]
M-19 Confirms Bateman's Accident, Disappearance F 2
FARC Shoots Seven Peasants for 'Treason' F 2
Briefs: British Trade Mission F 2

PERU

USSR Envoy Presents Credentials to Belaunde J 1
Materials on Terrorism, 'Shining Path' J 1
Prime Minister's Interview [EL COMERCIO 12 Jun] J 1
Education Sector 'Infiltration' [EL COMERCIO 11 Jun] J 4
Havana on Bombings J 5
'Shining Path' Leaders' Arrest J 5
Public Prosecutor on 'Dialogue' J 6

VENEZUELA

Presidential Candidate Rangel Views 'Crisis' L 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Monge Addresses Nation 20 Jun P 1
Monge Travels to Norway for ICTFU Conference P 3
Briefs: Nicaraguan Debt Refinancing P 3

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Declines Comment on Castillo P 4
D'Aubuisson Criticizes Bank Nationalization P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Jun]
COPREFA Reports Arrest of FMLN Commander P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 21 Jun]
FMLN Reportedly Holds Suchitoto-San Martin Road P 6
[EL MUNDO 21 Jun]
ERP School Destroyed; Food Warehouse Taken P 7
Radio Commentary Asks Magana To Accept Dialogue P 7
Radio Venceremos Claims Victories in Morazan P 8
FMLN Communique Aired P 8
Havana Cites Rebel Report on Guazapa Clashes P 9
Prisoner Swap Offer Cited P 9

GUATEMALA

President Rios Montt Meets With Media Directors P 10
Armed Forces Bulletin on Subversive Clashes P 10
[PRENSA LIBRE 21 Jun]
Havana Reports U.S. Advisers To Train Soldiers P 11

HONDURAS

Bodies of U.S. Journalists Recovered 22 Jun P 11
Alvarez on 'Unjustified Aggression' P 11
Communique Recaps Incident P 12
Alvarez Outlines Cuban 'Scissors Plan' P 13
Two Protest Notes Sent to Nicaraguan Minister P 14
Bus Shooting Incident Protested P 14
Palo Verde Garrison Attacked P 14
PINU Leader Discusses Operation of U.S. Base P 15
Parties Dissent on Approval P 16
PNH Leader on Positive Vote P 17
DIN Chief Critizes Human Rights Group P 18
Army Corporal Allegedly Let Salvadorans Enter P 18

NICARAGUA

Ministry Rejects Honduras' 'False Charge' P 19
Deaths Deemed 'U.S. Plot' P 19
Presence of U.S. 'War Frigate' Denounced P 20
D'Escoto Criticizes Reagan's 'Sick Mind,' 'Lies' P 20
Foreign Minister D'Escoto To Visit Spain P 21
Managua Reports Clashes Near Honduran Border P 21
Arde Communique Outlines Government Platform P 22
Voice of Sandino Reports 5 EPS Members Killed P 25
Accuses Borge of Plot P 25
Havana on Denial of Role in Journalists' Deaths P 25
U.S. Frigate Sighted P 26
Briefs: Intersputnik Ground Station P 26

CUBA

Havana Reports on National Defense Exercises Q 1
Castro Evaluates Exercise Q 1
Havana Area Exercises Q 1
174,733 Women Join Santiago Militia Q 2
Mexican Press on U.S. Central America Policy Q 2
West Berlin SED Secretary Arrives Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Caribbean Youth Conference Condemns U.S. Policy S 1
Bilateral Agreement Talks Held With Cuba S 2

JAMAICA

Opposition Leader Criticizes Austerity Measures S 2
Seaga Confident Austerity Measures Will Work S 4
Opposition Tables 'No Confidence' Motion S 4
Seaga 'Delighted' Over CBI Committee Passage S 5

STRIKE CONTINUES; AIRPORTS, FLIGHTS REMAIN CLOSED

PY230129 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The strike by employees of the Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration AASANA, is being carried out in the entire country, according to a report from the 33 stations which run the airports in the national territory. This information is included in a bulletin released by the National Federation of AASANA Employees.

The strike, ordered in protest for the government approval of an organization similar to AASANA, began at 0600 today [22 June] with the closure of all the airports and the paralization of national and international air operations.

The federation also says that the strike may be carried out for an indefinite time if a solution to the problem is not found; even more so now that the strikers are being threatened for immediate dismissal by the Aeronautics Ministry.

SILES ZUAZO DISMISSES MNRI PRESS SECRETARY

PY221427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Elias Clavijo, press secretary of the MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left], has been removed from his post and submitted to a court of honor on orders from Hernan Siles Zuazo, chief of state and head of the MNRI.

Clavijo is a close associate of Executive Secretary Felix Rospigliosi Nieto who has resigned after falling into disfavor for paying more attention to his project on cogovernment with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) than to efforts for the reunification of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) front made up of the MNRI, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) led by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, and the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB).

A few hours ago the dismissed press secretary said publicly that the MIR alone was responsible for the monetary devaluation implemented last November, thus implicitly denying that President Siles Zuazo was in command of the government's decisions.

On the other hand, in Santa Cruz (1,000 km east of La Paz) about 500 people staged a street march which ended at the 24 September Plaza. They were demanding the resignation of city Mayor Sergio Antelo of the MNRI. In that city there is strong disagreement among MNRI sectors. The sector headed by Velardo Dorado, which now has the upper hand in the MNRI of Santa Cruz, refuses to recognize political and municipal authorities.

MNRI WORKERS' COMMAND OCCUPIES CENTRAL OFFICES

PY221446 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The crisis observed within the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], the party led by President Siles Zuazo, is deepening. By decision of the MNRI workers' command, the central offices of this party in La Paz, on the corner of Capitan Castillo and 20 de Octobre Streets, were occupied for some hours on Tuesday.

This decision was explained later in a press conference called by leaders of the national workers command. A 6-point document was read on the occasion. This document explains the reasons for this decision: The crisis and controversy which emerged recently within the MNRI regarding the legitimacy of the national board, and the nonparticipation in a number of meetings in search of reunification of the labor and peasant sectors, since this party claims to represent all social classes -- a claim that is empty of real content, the document read by labor leader Guillermo Aranda states.

It has been decided, therefore, not to participate in any meetings in which President Siles Zuazo will not be present, and to call for a national meeting of the MNRI. Aranda later made known to reporters important aspects of the decision of the national workers command which decided to occupy the MNRI central offices until the controversy over the legitimacy of the party's board is resolved.

NATIONAL FORCE CLAIMS UDP UNABLE TO GOVERN

PY222029 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Progressive National Force [FNP] has released a declaration signed by its president, Luis Fernando Mostajo Cavero. The declaration states first of all that the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] is not able to conduct the democratic process.

The FNP states that we members of the FNP who have fought an all-out war against the dictatorship of Garcia Meza, are fed up with the distortions of the UDP front, which try to make any criticism against the government appear as a plan to destabilize the democratic process.

It must be clearly explained that, as many other fronts and political parties have disappeared during the past few years, the UDP can also disappear, but not the democratic process.

The FNP adds that the so-called reorganization of the UDP does not entail any solution to the crisis, because the UDP, whether united or divided, has demonstrated lack of ability and irresponsibility in conducting the democratic process. Consequently, the government, if anything, must be reorganized with political parties other than the UDP, because a solution to the country's problems cannot be found by the UDP but by other political fronts, the declaration states.

'KING OF COCAINE' ACCUSES INTERIOR MINISTER

PY220244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0042 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jun (EFE) -- Today, Roberto Suarez, the "king of cocaine" publicly accused Interior Minister Mario Roncal of involvement in drug traffic. Suarez also said that Bolivia has exported around 150,000 kg of cocains since October 1962.

Today the so-called "king of cocaine" published an open letter in the main newspapers "from some place in Bolivia" saying that he is the subject of "intrigues" by government officials.

He pointed out that he has confidential data and information on Roncal's involvement in cocaine traffic which he is going to submit at the appropriate time to President Hernan Siles Zuazo, the National Congress, the Supreme Court, the Armed Forces, and the police for their judgement.

The "king of cocaine," who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for his participation in the holding up of state banks in northern Bolivia, denied that he participated in those events. He pointed out that the government "tries to set up a smokescreen" against him "with inventions of armed confrontations and spectacular bank holdups."

Suarez said that the government bases its so-called "intrigues" on "information from the United States to undermine the good faith of the Bolivian police and Armed Forces."

The interior minister reacted to the accusations by labeling Suarez -- due to the open letters he constantly publishes -- as a "maniac" although the "king of cocaine" considers himself in his open letters as a "patriot." The minister added that Suarez makes these remarks because he is "wounded in the most delicate part of his economic interests" by the government decision to fight drug traffic.

According to international organizations, Bolivian drug traffickers made a net profit of $1 billion in 1980 for the sale of cocaine, an amount higher than the nation's annual exports.

In conclusion, the Interior Ministry urged Suarez to submit the proofs he says to have against Minister Mario Roncal. However, the ministry officials warned that in the meantime they will continue to harshly fight cocaine traffickers. The "king of cocaine" is in the jungle in northeasten Bolivia, a zone of difficult access. A force of about 200 policemen arrived in this area last weekend in a effort to try to arrest him.

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER'S PLANES SEIZED

PY220147 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] In the last few days, actions were carried out to confiscate airplanes belonging to Arce Gomez. Five airplanes belonging to the former interior minister and strongman of the Garcia Meza administration, who is under arrest in Argentina, were confiscated.

According to reports disclosed to Panamericana, the airplanes were confiscated in hangars at El Alto de La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, and included old equipment used for drug traffic.

Officials of the Interior Ministry, on orders from the state to confiscated assets belonging to Luis Garcia Meza, Luis Arce Gomez and others on charges of drug traffic and homicide, carried out a raid in Santa Cruz confiscating airplanes belonging to Arce Gomez. Another two airplanes were confiscated in Cochabamba, including old equipment. In conclusion, in El Alto de la Paz, another airplane belonging to Arce Gomez was confiscated.

There were no incidents or resistance to officials -- who were protected -- during the raids. The five airplanes are now in the custody of the Bolivian Air Force.

ATILA DISCUSSES FIGUEIREDO'S HEART CONDITION

PY230104 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Shortly before President Joao Figueiredo left for Mato Grosso, Presidential Press Secretary Carlos Atila referred to President Figueiredo's health. Atila explained that following a medical recommendation that was given him after the heart problem he suffered in 1981, the president must undergo periodical heart examinations irrespective of any symptoms he may have.

Atila recalled that the president underwent his last heart checkup in Cleveland, in 1982, and that the president has not yet set a date for a new checkup. He remarked that it is not possible to predict the medical treatment that might be recommended after the president's next checkup.

COMPANY BUILDING NEW CANNON, COMBAT VEHICLES

PY220301 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 83 p 14

[By Agustin Mario Ferreira]

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- Bernardini, Brazil's traditional steel safe manufacturer, is promoting the sale of a 90-mm cannon that fires dart ammunition. The company, which specializes in armor plating, has been producing military equipment for the past 15 years. Bernardini is developing a light armored reconnaissance vehicle capable of operating on marshy ground similar to the ground of the areas along the border with the Guyanas in northern Brazil and in the Pantanal region, in central-western Brazil.

This is the first time this cannon is being built by an American country other than in the United States and it is also the first time it is being designed to operate with both conventional and dart ammunition. This type of ammunition, which has been recently adopted by developed countries, is a sort of dart -- usually tungsten-made -- that is thrown at a speed of 1,500 meters per second over a straight line. It can pass through 35 cm armor platings at a 2,000-meter distance. The cannon is fitted for combat vehicles of more than 23 tons.

The dart ammunition is made up of a conventional set in which the missile (the tungsten bar) comes inside a nylon guiding device, breaks down in three parts -- like in a rocket -- and releases the "dart" aiming directly at the target. This type of ammunition is not yet produced in Brazil. Company sources have admitted that the new cannon can replace older models in all Brazilian armored vechiles.

Bernardini's most recently developed armored vehicle is a 12-ton tracked vehicle fitted with four radar-controlled 12.7-mm cannons. It can be used for anti-aircraft defense purposes -- it fires 2,000 shots per minute -- or for laying a barrage against approaching infantry. This vehicle is part of Bernardini's new line of light track armored vehicles capable of operating in swamps similar to those existing in northern and in central-western Brazil. The company manufactures a line of medium size armored vehicles ranging from 23 to 30 tons; an outstanding performer is the MB-3, equipped with a 90-mm cannon and powered with a diesel motor and a 24-volt electric system.

22 JUN SITUATION IN SANTIAGO; STRIKE AWAITED

PY222249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 22 Jun (AFP) -- Tomorrow, Thursday, Chile is going to experience the first national strike called by labor unions and transport businessmen in an action against the military government with results which up to now cannot be predicted.

The strike is on, leaders of the National Workers Command (CNT) and of the Surface Transport Superior Council told AFP, despite the fact that the top leaders of these organizations are under arrest after officials filed charges against them for violating the State Security Law.

If the strike takes place, Santiago and the main cities will be affected by a lack of trucks and some urban and suburban busses. The ports, the large copper mines, and other basic activities may also be affected.

However, the majority of the Chilean population is still unaware of the new offensive of the labor unions who are requesting the reestablishment of democracy due to the restrictions imposed last week on newspapers, radio and television stations to prevent the dissemination of information related to the projected strike.

However, the press gave wide coverage to a decree published today increasing the salaries of public employees by 5 percent, the freedom of tariffs for bus owners, the reduction of taxes to go in effect next year, and the return of 128 Chileans living in exile which was officially announced Tuesday.

The government avoided any direct reference to the decision to strike made on Monday, but Interior Minister General Enrique Montero and Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal held a long meeting with the heads of the Police and Security Services.

Ramon Suarez, government general secretary, without mentioning the strike, emphasized the purpose of national unity advocated by the regime of President Augusto Pinochet. I cannot believe there are people who are against it, or that someone wants to break unit at this time, said the high-ranking official without going into details.

In the opposition political circles -- from the liberal right, and the Christian Democrats, to the Social Democrats, and the Socialists -- a position of caution was noticeable. This was motivated basically by the government decision to fully enforce the recess on political activity which was restored in the last few months.

The situation is difficult for us and we see no immediate solution that will put an end to the economic and social crisis that we are involved in, an opposition leader said when he was asked about the real scope that tomorrow's strike will have.

Moreover, reliable sources have indicated that a high-ranking representative of the Christian Democrats, which is the most organized of the dissident forces, has begun contacts with the official sector seeking a possible dialogue.

The Catholic Church has persistently suggested this dialogue during the past few weeks. In this respect, Jose Manuel Santos, president of the Episcopal Conference, warned on Tuesday that it is time that the meaning of dialogue regain its true essence.

Msgr Santos has called in the other bishops of the Permanent Episcopal Committee for a meeting to be held tomorrow, Thursday, with the intention of studying the atmosphere of tension that has been unleashed in Chile since 11 May when the copper miners and other unions carried out the first day of national protest.

This first organized demonstration of social discontent was followed on 14 June by another day of national protest, which resulted in 4 deaths and more than 1,350 persons arrested in one of the largest demonstrations to be held since the Armed Forces took over power 10 years ago.

Speaking today during a protocol ceremony, President Pinochet indirectly referred to the difficulties that his government has faced and he compared them with the situation that was experienced by Spain some years ago. Nations prove themselves during difficult times and, like Spain, Chile has known how to face them with decision and a firm calmness, Pinochet said, when he received the credentials of Miguel Solano, Spain's new ambassador to Santiago.

The chief of state stressed the similarity between the two countries in maintaining a sense of honor, love for truth and other civic qualifications. These qualifications have been our support when, like in your country, a lack of understanding, injustice and arbitrariness have struck.

Student March Disbanded

PY230118 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 23 June 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 23 Jun (EFE) -- Today, 20 students were arrested during a street demonstration carried out by high school students on the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue.

About 200 youngsters came to about 600 meters from the La Moneda Palace, government headquarters, to protest -- according to their spokesmen -- for the situation of union leaders. The demonstration began hours before the start of the general strike called for tomorrow, Thursday, by the National Council of Surface Transportation and the National Workers Command or multiunion opposing the military regime.

TEAMSTERS LEADER PLEDGES STRIKE 'TO BITTER END'

PY221956 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1709 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 22 Jun (EFE) -- Today, Leon Vilarin, former president of the Truck Owners Confederation and current national leader of this organization, confirmed that the general strike called for tomorrow, Thursday, "will be maintained to the bitter end."

In a conversation with EFE, Vilarin explained that this morning Ernesto Riquelme, leader of Concepcion Province, will be sworn in as interim president of the Truck Owners Confederation replacing its president Adolfo Quinteros. Quinteros was arrested yesterday by order of the Interior Ministry after calling for a general strike in a joint action with leaders of the unions opposing the regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

Vilarin pointed out that according to information he has and the conversations with different Cilean surface transport unions, "all passenger and cargo transport, including international buses, will stop running" tomorrow, Thursday.

Asked about the possibilities of success of a general strike, on which the communications media has not reported, Vilarin said that "if press censorship in Chile gets to a point that it is not worth buying any newspapers, or watching television and only listening to some radio stations which have not been closed or censored, we will have to resort to the old system of "smoke signals," but this strike will be maintained "to the bitter end."

Officer Indicted; Bail Release Ordered

PY222216 Santiago Radio Argicultura in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Adolfo Quinteros, president of the Truck Owners Confederation, was indicted a few minutes ago by Judge (Carlos Cerda) for violating the State Security Law. At the same time the judge ordered his release on bail setting a bail of 800 pesos. It was reported in the Santiago Court of Appeals that this procedure will take place in the next few minutes.

CARABINEROS ENFORCE CURFEW, STOP 720 VEHICLES

PY221943 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] In keeping with Decree No 142, which restricts the movement of vehicles [and persons] from 0200 to 0530 am, last night Santiago Carabineros police checked a total of 720 cars. According to reports, Carabineros detected 65 people who were not carrying safe-conduct papers; 12 drivers were detained for not carrying a drivers license; one driver was detained for an expired traffic violation ticket, and another one for drunken driving.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST CURBS ON PRESS FREEDOMS

PY222000 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Publishers of Chilean magazines and newspapers expressed today their vigorous protest over restrictions on the freedom of information imposed by the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

Yesterday, the Interior Ministry demanded from the communications media the strictest respect for the political recess provision in the political Constitution of the republic, which was approved by a national plebiscite, in order to contribute to an immediate national reconciliation.

In compliance with that governmental measure, no newspaper carried today information regarding a nationwide strike which has been called for Thursday by the National Workers Command (CNT) and the Superior Council for Overland Transportation.

The National Press Association [NPA], through a communique, noted that, not only through a ministerial resolution but also through top ministerial officials, the magazine and newspaper publishers have been ordered to halt publication of news material not necessarily affected by said constitutional provision.

The communique says that the order constitutes undue pressure which not only affects the essence of the press' existence, but does serious damage to fundamental rights of the citizenry. It added that recognition must be given to the press for the sense of responsibility and moderation with which it has served as a channel for social and civil aspirations during the 10 years of military government.

The NPA indicated that it is wrong and unfair to dispense with a positive effort which has been guided only by the sense of professionalism and patriotism of the publishers and editors.

In these circumstances, the NPA voiced its most vigorous protest against the coercive procedure that has been adopted in this case, as well as against the constraints that are thus imposed on the country's institutional progress. The communique concludes by expressing confidence in the government to review the attitude it has adopted, and consequently restore the full exercise of freedom of information.

On its part, the Metropolitan Journalists Council also strongly repudiated the systematic intervention in information matters by the Government National Communications Agency [DINACOS], and accused it of instructing radio stations, newspapers, and television channels not to air or publish information related to the National protest staged on Tuesday, 14 June.

JAILINGS FORCE COPPERWORKERS TO REPLACE OFFICERS

PY222019 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1703 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 22 Jun (EFE) -- Reliable National Copperworker Confederation sources report today that copperworkers leader Ramiro Vargas, of the "Chuquicamata" mining district, will assume the confederation's presidency within the next few hours. Vargas will replace the confederation's president and vice president, Rodolfo Seguel and Hugo Estivales respectively, who have been jailed and are under indictment by the military regime.

Seguel faces a charge of being the main sponsor of the national protest on 14 June, when 5 people died and 1,351 persons were detained. Estivales was sued and jailed on charges of having decreed a 24-hour strike in three of Chile's four major copper mines on 14 June [date as received], in support of Seguel.

Only four of the confederation's 14 leaders have not been either jailed or brought to trial. Eleven leaders have to appear before the courts and 7 have been jailed, among them the executive committee made up of Seguel, Estivales and Secretary General Roberto Carvajal.

PAPER SCORES VIOLENCE, COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

PY212125 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p A-3

[Editorial: "The Balance of a Protest"]

[Text] Contrary to what had been previously said by union leaders, the protest demonstration they called for last Tuesday resulted in extensive urban vandalism. It was not difficult to predict that result in the light of what happened on 11 May, and so it is a foregone conclusion that those leaders overestimated their ability to keep developments under control.

What seems quite a novelty at this time is undoubtedly the aggressive tone now adopted by those who must, in fairness, call themselves the labor opposition. It is surprising in fact that practically all the political opposition sectors have been overtaken by the events: These sectors today are not the channels for expressing rejection to the military government. These channels are now very different, namely, the National Workers and the Copper Workers Confederation, both headed by Rodolfo Seguel.

In the wake of the 11 May demonstration, voices were heard from different sectors calling for a rapproachment through open dialogue between the opposition and the government. The dialogue seemed to get underway when the interior minister and some labor leaders began to hold talks which were broken off when court action was moved against Rodolfo Seguel. This, in turn, contributed in a decisive way to consolidating a front among labor sectors which up until then were bickering with one another.

Consequently, no advance has been made since 11 May toward the indispensable rapprochment to keep open the road toward institutional normalization. On the contrary, it can be affirmed that both the labor opposition and the government are hardening their positions, thus threatening to push themselves into extreme positions with unpredicatable consequences. The declarations of Rodolfo Seguel reveal a spirit in the workers' leadership which excels neither in reasonableness nor realism.

The public preceives that the labor unions will not come away winners in this confrontation. The military regime will never accept this kind of defiance, and its answer -- hinted at in some actions and declarations by the nation's president -- will be to harden even more. Consequently, a labor leader's lack of good sense and the government's stubborn refusal to seek a consensus are driving the country toward an extremely delicate situation.

It would be unfortunate for the government to seize upon the fear which the 14 June events raised among the population to justify a greater repression of the opposition. Some people have pointed to the withdrawal of police forces at nightfall that day as a contributing factor to the perpetration of all sorts of violent behavior, especially in the peripheral neighborhoods. This certainly gives no excuse to the leaders who called the protest to shirk the responsibility they have for what happened. Therefore, a good purpose will be served if the authorities deny such an interpretation of the facts, and give a satisfactory explanation to the public, who cannot understand how such deplorable acts can be committed under a military regime.

The labor organizations appear as the visible heads of the struggle against the government. But it is the Communist Party, whose grassroots remain intact and whose leadership is active abroad, which has managed to transform a protest movement into a subversive action. This is all too plain to the public, and yet very few stop to think that only the Communist Party will benefit from the possible deterioration of the Chilean situation.

HAVANA REPORTS ON PROTESTS, STRIKES, REPRESSION

FL221740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Despite the fact that the majority of their leaders have been imprisoned, Chilean workers continue to make final preparations for the indefinite general strike set for tomorrow by the National Workers Command [CNT]. At present, more than 20 leaders of the five trade unions which make up the CNT and the Higher Council of Transportation [Consejo Superior del Transporte] have been imprisoned in what appears to be a plan to behead the protest movement.

Meanwhile, the Augusto Pinochet regime, in a surprising and demogogic manner, announced a list of some 150 persons, including the president of the World Christian Democratic Union [Union Mundial Democratica Cristiana], Andres Saldivar, who may return to the country. News reports on the events in Chile have been subjected to fierce censorship over the last 48 hours. The National Press Association [Asociacion Nacional de la Prensa] has protested the regime's illegal pressure.

PRESIDENT ASKS USSR TO SUPPORT CONTADORA

PA222323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jun (EFE) -- Colombia today asked the USSR to support the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America. In a message sent to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his appointment as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Colombian President Belisario Betancur said that if this support is given, Latin America and the world "will be grateful."

In his message, the Colombian president also expressed his concern over the ever-growing "precarious condition of world peace, when viewed as an overall problem."

He further stated that threats to world peace also affect, directly or indirectly, nations "such as ours that have only their sense of sovereignty, the good will of the peoples, and the commitment to make superhuman efforts to improve the living conditions of their citizens." President Betancur added that Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia maintain their resolve to struggle "under the most difficult conditions to solve peacefully the frightening Central American conflict."

PRESIDENT BETANCUR WRITES TO CUBA'S CASTRO

PA221825 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 20 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Message from Colombian President Belisario Betancur to Cuban President Fidel Castro; no date given]

[Text] Mr President: With my most cordial greeting I would like to thank you for sending me the book that you and a group of Cuban specialists had the chance to prepare in connection with the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state.

I have been reading that complex work with great interest and I find valuable elements in the analysis for understanding the current situation affecting both the developing countries and the international economy. Among these elements, that concerned with the deterioration of the terms of exchange for basic products -- a phenomenon that has weakened our countries' balance of payments in a worrisome way -- stands out. For this reason, the Latin American and Caribbean experts who met recently in Bogota felt that it is fundamental to strengthen international agreements on this kind of product.

We feel that in order to achieve this goal, it is essential to have the explicit support of the Arab and socialist countries, which we are inviting to participate as active members in these agreements.

Another chapter that I found very constructive was that which dealt with the arms race. The trends that you note are truly dramatic, especially those connected with the developing nations' military expenses. We nonaligned countries share a great responsibility in promoting world peace. That is why I have proposed at the UNCTAD assembly in Belgrade that the military expenses of all countries be taxed by 5 percent. This tax would be gathered in a large international development fund.

Once again I thank you for the gift of your book. I take advantage of this occasion to send you copies of my recent incursions into the international arena. Please receive expressions of my highest consideration, Belisario Betancur.

M-19 CONFIRMS BATEMAN'S ACCIDENT, DISAPPEARANCE

PA221541 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Santa Marta -- M-19 [19 April Movement], Leader Jaime Bateman Cayon and all those who were aboard the HK-2139 light plane suffered an accident and are currently missing after the aircraft was declared in an emergency situation while flying over Panamanian territory on 28 April.

Despite many contradictory versions, this fact was confirmed to CARACOL by an important source from the M-19 high command, who simultaneously announced that a communique will be issued in which Bateman Cayon's accident and his disappearance will be disclosed for the first time.

The subversive organization's communique will be simultaneously issued in Bogota, Cartagena and Barranquilla. After the accident suffered by Bateman and all those aboard the aircraft belonging to former parliamentarian Escobar Bravo was fully confirmed new details of Bateman's departure from Santa Marta were disclosed, including the guerrilla leader's last wish: to smoke an American cigarette and to eat some fruit. These items were bought in the place known as Las Tres Horas on the highway from Santa Marta to Genova.

The same source confirmed to CARACOL that two other guerrillas were travelling with Bateman.

FARC SHOOTS SEVEN PEASANTS FOR 'TREASON'

PA192136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1523 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Tunja, Colombia, 19 Jun (EFE) -- Members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have killed seven peasants in the vicinity of Puerto Boyaca, the police reported.

Initial reports of the incident state that the victims were accused of "treason against the people's cause" and of helping the Colombian Army as "informers."

Alirio Sanchez, Julio Moreno, Dario Enciso, Celia Pedroza, Jesus Ruiz, Librado Gomez, and an unidentified person were shot with weapons of various calibers. They died instantly. According to the report, the "rebels" gathered the peasants and shot them after informing them of the decision taken by their chiefs.

BRIEFS

BRITISH TRADE MISSION -- A British trade mission arrived today in Bogota and met with the Colombian ministers of finance, mines and energy, communications and public works, and transportation. Meetings between the Colombian officials and the British mission have been scheduled through 22 June. This trip was organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The mission includes representatives of five banks interested in offering credits and financial assistance for projects and international trade transactions. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2024 GMT 10 Jun 83 PA]

USSR ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BELAUNDE

FY222040 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Patriotic ideals guide well-motivated nations and relations among countries can thrive and develop upon the foundation of respect for self-determination and sovereignty of peoples, and nonintervention in their internal affairs. These remarks were made by President Fernando Belaunde Terry during the ceremony held to receive the credentials of the new ambassador of the Soviet Union, Anatoliy Filatov.

In the case of the USSR, Peru admires -- apart from that nation's historical, cultural, artistic, scientific and technological heritage -- the effort it has been making to face the geographical challenge posed by an immense territory where the most varied topographic and climatic conditions can be found, President Belaunde added. In that regard, the Peruvian president went on to say that the experience of the Soviet Union is extremely useful for this continent, and even more so for our country.

All the efforts the Soviet Union has undertaken to exploit the possibilities of its geography and the amazing results thus obtained are of interest for Peru in a special way, President Belaunde said.

After welcoming the new ambassador, the Peruvian president stated that he was sure that the mission Ambassador Filatov will carry out among us will open new horizons and prove that two distant countries can work together for the well-being of their respective peoples, despite differences in political systems or ideologies.

MATERIALS ON TERRORISM, 'SHINING PATH'

Prime Minister's Interview

FY221630 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Jun 83 p A-4

["Summary" of undated interview with Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana: "Shining Path Has No Ideology, Explanation nor Justification" -- place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are, in your opinion, the functions of the prime minister?

[Answer] They are extremely diversified and cause overburdening, especially if we take into account the fact that to the duties of the prime minister must be added those of his own ministry. Under these conditions the work day is 15 hours long, and this is obviously excessive considering that the effort is and must be continuous.

[Question] A law has been approved authorizing the executive branch to change the current law on ministers. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] It deals precisely with decentralizing and rationalizing the duties assigned to the prime minister. The reorganization will result in a more technical and realistic view.

[Question] Do you feel that the prime minister must be in charge of a ministry?

[Answer] I think so. But to carry out both functions well he must not be overburdened. Since the functions of the ministerial office cannot be changed at all, what will be changed is Legislative Decree 217, which includes the functions of the prime minister.

[Question] Regarding your responsibility toward government policies, to what causes do you attribute the outbreak of terrorism in the country?

[Answer] I cannot really find any ideological basis for terrorism which claims to be Marxist-Leninist, because there are other movements which also claim to be Marxist-Leninist, and because there is no ideological definition of the Shining Path movement. [sentence as published] There are, of course, concrete proofs of its existence, which are actions, destruction, and crimes.

But this is no ideology. It is something which is called here "the doctrine of Pol Pot" [Polpotismo] of Kampuchea -- that is, destruction for the sake of destruction. The actions of Shining Path are not only aimed at destroying private and public property but, when it involves personal attacks, are aimed at the poor sectors such as the peasants of the poorest sectors of the country, the low-income officials, teachers, simple citizens of the mountain ranges. A question then arises, who is Shining Path protecting or attempting to protect?

Therefore, this movement cannot be properly identified either by ideology or by practice. It is only a manifestation of social discontent aimed at a destructive effort with negative repercussions in the life of the republic.

[Question] Is there an explanation as to why it appeared during a full democracy?

[Answer] Because it certainly abuses democratic freedom, thinking that democracy is too weak to stop these outbursts. But in reality democracy also has ways of defending itself, as is being demonstrated.

[Question] How do you evaluate antisubversive actions so far?

[Answer] I believe more could have been done, but the most appropriate conditions for it have not yet developed. It is appropriate to render homage to the sacrifices of the Armed Forces and the police who are involved in this task. Despite the outbreaks of terrorism in different parts of the country, including the capital, I believe the movement is basically concentrated in the Ayachucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac areas. The police forces are gradually surrounding the Shining Path group, but it would be risky to say at this time that its destruction is imminent. The damage it does to assets in general affects resources which under other circumstances would be applied to the development of the country. Therefore, the Shining Path group is a scourge which hurts the Peruvian people even at the poorest levels. It has no explanation and much less justification.

[Question] What then, is needed to put an end to it?

[Answer] I believe that the most important thing in the antiterrorist struggle -- perhaps more important than applying severe punishment -- is to have an effective intelligence system, a modern transport infrastructure to take the police forces where they are needed at the appropriate time and in the right quantity. There is a need not to say much, to act in silence, and to improve effectiveness so that a single blow can do the job. And lastly, there is need for discipline, lots of discipline, and respect for superior officers.

[Question] How do you interpret the different opinions on finding a political solution to terrorism?

[Answer] When Shining Path carries out its actions and gets involved in crimes it should be converted into a movement of criminals. However, this does not preclude the government from putting emphasis on economic and social development of the poor areas where the Shining Path group operates. This is why we have an emergency plan especially for the south central mountain range area aimed at improving the standard of living. For us, this would be the political solution, but without disregarding measures against crime at the same time.

[Question] In other words, under no circumstances will we shake hands with this group as a sign of peace as was done in Colombia....

[Answer] Under no circumstances. Did you see the results of the amnesty granted by that government? No, amnesty cannot be granted to criminals like Shining Path who commit barbaric crimes.

[Question] What is your opinion of the position of the leftist parties regarding terrorism?

[Answer] The Marxist left is exhibiting political opportunism. It does not want to identify itself with the Shining Path movement because of its unpopularity, but it does not want to condemn it, either, because it wants to avoid an antirevolutionary image. This is the middle-of-the-road position which will not lead the leftist group anywhere. The Shining Path group does not talk, it acts. City Marxists do not risk their lives for anything in the world.

[Question] In the face of subversive action -- which is continuing despite the state of national emergency -- can you say anything to the population in general and to the productive sectors in particular?

[Answer] Remain calm and do not give in to panic, which happens to be what the Shining Path group wants to achieve with its attacks. Everyone must join in this effort, not only the Armed Forces and police. We do not want violence, but we are not afraid of it.

[Question] What is your opinion of the repeated statements by the president [as published] of the Armed Forces Joint Command who has guaranteed the continuity of democracy?

[Answer] We expected nothing else from the highest command of our Armed Forces. There is close cooperation and identity of purpose between the civilians who advocate democracy and those forces. This guarantees the consolidation of the constitutional and democratic regime and insures its continuity.

[Question] As foreign minister, what steps do you believe should be taken in practice to solve the border problem with Ecuador?

[Answer] I support good relations and the greatest cooperation possible with Ecuador, a brother country which has many historical and other links with us. Care should be taken to prevent border incidents which many times cost human lives and which contribute nothing to our good relations. The border has been defined by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, with or without border markers. To have better relations between the two countries, it is necessary for the Peruvian-Ecuadorean Mixed Commission to conclude the pending border demarcation by installing the border markers in the small unmarked border section of the Condor Mountains. This would eliminate unnecessary friction and useless debate. I believe that the destiny of Peru and Ecuador is to live in peace and harmony.

[Question] What are our embassies abroad doing to counteract the anti-Peruvian campaign denounced by President Belaunde?

[Answer] Our diplomatic missions abroad are getting the appropriate material to counteract this campaign. We try to promote the authentic democratic regime we have, putting the antisocial events in their true perspective. We are also reporting on the many large public works under construction, despite the economic crisis affecting us and practically all other countries of the world.

Many foreign media get our information but there are others who, full of prejudice or inspired by antidemocratic ideologies, try not to see the way things are or mislead their readers by giving a distorted or incomplete picture of our real situation. Little can be done against this. However, this should not scare or drive us away from the idea of working for the well-being of the country.

[Question] Are you going to travel to Venezuela with President Belaunde?

[Answer] Yes, as foreign minister, if some subregional level documents are to be signed. There is nothing urgent since the presidency of the republic will be in the good hands of Javier Alva Orlandini. President Belaunde must return by 27 July for his speech to the National Congress.

[Question] Have you considered the possibility of any changes in the ministerial cabinet?

[Answer] Neither the president nor I have yet discussed any changes except the changes to be made in the two ministries under the Popular Christian Party (PPC).

Education Sector 'Infiltration'

PY211944 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jun 83 p A-2

[Editorial: "Subversive Infiltration"]

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has denounced the existence of subversive infiltrators among teachers. Since the accusation is leveled at a sector with the delicate mission of educating the youth, it causes concern and calls for reflection. The presence of teachers and students in the ranks of Shining Path has been revealed by police operations and in armed confrontations between policemen and terrorists. This constitues irrefutable evidence for the denunciation made by the interior minister.

Not much effort is necessary to see how some teachers happened to join those ranks. The indoctrination and the recruitment doubtless was made easier by the preaching of subversion which is constantly made in university classrooms by the agents of Marxism-Leninism, taking advantage of the naivete of many and the unwary attitude of some members of univeristy staffs. The fact can be verified that in many universities and centers for teachers' training the recruitment of political cadres and seditious or terrorist agents is carefully carried out.

To prove this assertion, one only need look into the curriculum for professional education and to observe the manner in which subjects are presented in order to sensitize and indoctrinate the youth.

Among other propositions, the class struggle, the destruction of the established order, and the transformation of national institutions and values are the first concepts presented to distort the education of the youth. Recruiting for subversive actions is the next step.

It is not impossible, therefore, for this infiltration to be of proportions such as to demand a decisive and urgent action from the state ot halt it. The task, no doubt, will be an arduous and prolonged one of total commitment to the very survival of the democratic system. And this is a commitment which concerns everyone equally: the state, the professors, the parents, and the community in general.

Havana on Bombings

PA222115 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] According to reports from Lima, two big explosive devices went off at the police headquarters in the 1 May District without causing any damage. Similar bombs exploded near the Central People's Bank in (Comas), destroying only the windows. Several of Electrolima's high-tension towers were also dynamited, causing power outages. Despite heavy patrolling, police have been unable to locate the culprits.

Special policemen have deactivated over 60 sticks of dynamite in Castilla Square.

Meanwhile, Peruvian Deputy Javier Diez Canseco has reported that hooded militarymen who did not want to be recognized have kidnapped 27 persons, including 3 children in Ayacucho Department. Those kidnapped have been missing since then. The parliamentarian added that he will denounce to the UN Human Rights Commission that for the last 6 months, ever since a state of emergency was declared, people in Ayacucho have been protesting and experiencing great unrest.

In Lima, the Peruvian Communist Party has paid tribute to the birth of former President General Juan Velasco Alvarado, who implemented a good Peruvian anti-imperialist policy and set precedents in the history of America.

'Shining Path' Leaders' Arrest

PY211354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1949 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (EFE) -- The arrest in Lima of heads of the terrorist group Shining Path of a Maoist tendency has disrupted its activities and 48 alleged members of this group will be prosecuted.

The weekly CARETAS today disclosed that the arrest of Sonia Rosas, head of the terrorist cell in Lima, is a serious setback for the subversive organization. Sonia Rosas, alias "Camarada Karina," who is a street vendor, is accused of having started the fire at the Bayer factory on 27 May 1983 which caused a widespread power outage in Lima. The arrests have been made by 100 detectives who form the Antisubversive Division of the state security forces.

According to the daily EXPRESO today, personnel of the Army Intelligence Department together with the police carried out operations in Lima neighborhoods where they found explosives and made arrests. According to the daily these raids have allowed the security forces to disband the terrorist "cells" in Lima neighborhoods with the purpose of preventing other attacks similar to those carried out in series in Lima on last Thursday and Friday.

Other reports tell of the arrest of 300 persons in connection with the murder of 52-year-old Paulino Allpaca, acting prosecutor in Ayacucho, who was killed by alleged members of the Shining Path last Saturday. The attorney was in charge of investigations regarding the death of eight journalists on 26 January 1983 in Uchurajay.

Today the weeklies CARETAS and OIGA report that the establishment of peasant "patrols" are hindering the Shining Path's activities. The two weeklies report that these "patrols" have been established in the northern department of Cajamarca to struggle against an alleged outbreak of Shining Path activities in this area.

Public Prosecutor on 'Dialogue'

FY221257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2217 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (EFE) -- Miguel Cavero Egusquiza, public prosecutor of the nation, asked today for a dialogue with the terrorists to end the "bloodbath" in the country. Cavero Egusquiza's name is included on "Shining Path's black list."

The initiative by the nation's public prosecutor has caused surprise because Interior Minister Luis Percovich recently rejected any possibility of a dialogue with the members of Shining Path, whom he described as "criminal subversives."

The government has not expressed its willingness to hold a dialogue with the terrorist organization which has caused the death of approximately 2,000 people since it began to operate openly 3 years ago.

Today Public Prosecutor Cavero reiterated the request he made in Ayacucho yesterday during the burial of Ayacucho's public prosecutor Paulino Allpaca, who was murdered by Shining Path members. Cavero noted that "it is a private initiative because I have not consulted the government."

Cavero remarked that "we all have the duty to help find a solution to this tragedy. Nobody can be blamed for doing so. We have the duty to find a way to end this bloodbath."

Although he was reminded that his name was included on a "black list" allegedly drawn up by Shining Path with the names of the people the organization plans to murder, Cavero said that "I volunteer to talk with Shining Path."

According to police sources, the list contains the names of 25 pepole who are to be murdered, including Public Prosecutor Cavero and Deputy Justice Minister Federico Tovar.

It was reported in Lima today that the list was turned over to President Fernando Belaunde by the intelligence service. The list was apparently found in Lima while searching the home of an alleged terrorist who participated in the explosions in Lima on Thursday and Friday.

The police reported that it will protect the people whose names appear on Shining Path's list.

The only person who had cited the need for a dialogue with the terrorist organization prior to Cavero was Air Force General Jose Gagliardi, retired, former interior minister during the present administration.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RANGEL VIEWS 'CRISIS'

PA172127 Barquisimeto Radio Barquisimeto in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] On reasserting his view that an electoral victory by either Democratic Action or COPEI [Social Christian Party] would lead us to a coup, Dr Jose Vicente Rangel, presidential candidate of the People's Unity Alliance, said in Caracas that the main factor of disturbance and uneasiness in the country lies in the fact that the government has been unable to lead the country toward a clear and, above all, coherent plan enabling it to come out of its current paralysis.

The political leader reiterated that the country is in a deep crisis. A solution must be found to this problem because otherwise a power gap would be created that would tend to be filled by factors and forces that are not democratic. Rangel asserted that this is the experience and the lesson that the American continent has taught us during its history.

The candidate accused the government of having rarefied the country's atmosphere. This is why prudence must be asked not from the opposition leaders but from the government leaders, who have the country's direction in their hands and who have at their disposal the necessary resources to pull Venezuela out of the quagmire into which they have plunged it.

Meanwile, the Movement of Integration for the Socialist Homeland in Lara State [Movimiento de Integracion por la Patria Socialista en el Estado Lara -- PASO] has been working with the members of the People's Unity Alliance to prepare the great popular rally that is to be held on June 30. It is a mass movement where the central figure will be Rangel. This information was furnished to Notidial [name of this newscast] by Manuel Zamora, Douglas Crespo, (Gregorio Portell), (Efedidio Lopez), Alfredo Ramos, and (Ratal Perez).

They said that the PASO emerged in the country's political arena as the result of the revolutionary unity of several individual forces. Although these forces had been carrying out isolated and scattered activities, they also shared many strategic and political views.

This unity, which is the result of fraternal discussion, was led by the revolutionary tendency headed by Ali Rodriguez, the former militants of the MAS [Movement Toward Socialism], followers of Tirso Pinto, the revolutionary unity committees in Falcon State, several local organizations of Carabobo State, the Revolutionary Communist Movement of Lara State, [Movimiento Comunista Revolucionario del Estado Lara], as well as persons carrying out activities among students, cultural circles, communal groups, unions, workers, and peasants.

According to our sources, committees for the people's unity are being organized, and singer (Ali Primera) is the national leader of these committees.

PASO's integration, according to our sources, is part of a political process aimed at organizing a new revolutionary force. This force would have a clear concept of Venezuela's economic, social and political reality and about the formation of a new national leadership. It would also seek to organize an emergency government that would provide answers to the country's serious situation.

This socialist unity has agreed to support the presidential candidacy of Dr Rangel. For this reason, the political leaders concluded, they are inviting all Lara residents to join and actively participate in the big rally that is to be held on 20th avenue on 30 June.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE ADDRESSES NATION 20 JUN

PA201618 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0105 GMT 20 Jun 83

["Address to the nation" by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen: The government has taken the firm course of rebuilding brotherhood among the Costa Ricans, preserving the supreme values of peace, freedom, and justice in our democracy. Those of us who are responsible for the management of the state have gained control over our domestic economic problems and the external political and military threats to our free way of life. However, the danger for Costa Rica has certainly not ceased. The instability and insecurity that exists in the Central American isthmus, where our country is located, continue to be a great threat.

This is a time of anguish, tribulation, and trial for all of us and for our democratic system. I reaffirm what I said on the night of 7 February 1982: The threats that loom like dark clouds over the Costa Ricans' historical heritage of freedom and peace are enormous. We can only face the challenges being confronted by the Costa Rican people if we act like brothers. My conviction about this truth led me to formulate and issue a call for national unity in the face of the crisis. National unity in the face of the crisis is also an invitation to criticism, dissent, and public debate that will enable us, through contrasting ideas, to find the best path in each situation. All of my efforts and good faith have been directed toward this objective.

The assumption of sectarian and dogmatic positions in the political or social sectors conspires against the great national effort to preserve peace and freedom for all, which constitute the supreme goal of our countrymen and the motivation for our desperate attack on adversity.

Only an extreme leftist minority that obeys international instructions has tried to carry out actions of agitation and destabilization. But the people have not let themselves be led astray and have acted very firmly to support peace and to protect our democratic institutions. Still, that minority continues to threaten us with acts intended to destabilize our country socially and politically.

An international campaign to distort Costa Rica's image and to discredit our democratic system was launched even before I took office. Our clean electoral process has been slandered and described as a bourgeois farce. Our friendship with the Western democracies has been slandered and described as servile submissiveness. Our commitment to free elections as the only way of knowing the people's will has been insulted and described as a lottery for power. This unarmed democracy, which has been the victim of external aggression, has itself been presented as an aggressor. The president of the republic, who struggles for Central American peace, has been the object of cruel mockery and has been called the Cain of Central America. Our courts of justice have been ridiculed, presented as violators of human rights and concealers of torture.

Without economic resources, we have done everything within our power to counteract the slander, insults, lies, and distortion of our reality. In order to confront this campaign, which is trying to scratch the clean face of Costa Rican democracy, we have asked for solidarity from all parties and social organizations. But some extreme leftist groups have not only refused to give that solidarity but cooperate instead with the campaign against Costa Rica.

Under extremely difficult circulstances, we have arduously moved away from the brink of ruin upon which Costa Ricans stood in May 1982. Incredulity has become confidence. The discredit of institutions has been converted into civic faith. Frustration has become hope. The rapid negative downward process has been halted and we have achieved economic stability. The important achievements of the government in a year in office have been recognized by all, even though I am not fully satisfied with the results. That is why in the past few weeks I have begun a process of internal evaluation of various government sectors.

As is understandable in a pluralistic, open and truly democratic regime, there has been criticism of government actions. In most cases, this criticism has been well intentioned, although not always correct or necessarily just. I hear, study, and consider all criticism.

However, in recent weeks, particularly in the last few days, what I must describe as a real escalation in criticism has been unleashed. It does not bother me as long as it is directed against specific policies or officials. That is why we serve the people. But from the viewpoint of the national interest, some criticism does bother me since it could weaken the government's struggle against the crisis and against the international campaign to discredit Costa Rica. Looking at things clearly, the truth is that this escalation is not being launched because of any deep disagreement with my administrations basic policies, but in a dangerous attempt to distort the government's image, presenting the government as a divided team of individuals in constant conflict, filled with contradictions, with incompetent and weak officials who cannot continue the task of recovering faith in the domestic sector and confidence in the external sector.

The real actions and the significant advances in our first year of government in the struggle against the crisis and adversity are irrefutable proof that the state's political leadership is in good hands. The homeland is permanent. We public servants are temporary. The national interest is permanent. The men chosen by the people will return to private life when the time comes. The democratic institution of the Costa Rican presidency is above those who occupy it for 4 years. To weaken our institutions is to weaken the nation.

The great trust and affection that the people have given me, first in the polls and then in the exercise of power, have never been used to make decisions that go against the Costa Rican people. I have used the moral strength derived from the people's will with political maturity and wise courage to move Costa Rica forward. I have made many hard and unrewarding decisions. As a human being, I can make mistakes in fulfilling my responsibilities. I am open to criticism. I am willing to correct errors and make rectifications. But no one should mistakenly believe that I will submit to pressures that are explicitly or unconsciously inspired by the economic or political interests of groups, that I have an eye of the 1986 elections. No one should expect the president of the republic to submit to pressures that he believes are [words indistinct] the mandate I received from the people at the polls.

The first year of government has been difficult. We have advanced a good deal, but I reiterate that I am not completely satisfied.

The stabilization of the economy was necessary, but it is not enough. I will maintain my firm commitment to social justice. To win the battle for production and exports without winning the battle for social justice would be impossible. We must advance on both fronts simultaneously. Only in this way can we preserve the democratic institutions, peace, and freedom that are essential for Costa Rica.

Tonight I reiterate to the people of Costa Rica [words indistinct], the workers, and businessmen that I am determined to move forward as best as I can in accomplishing the hard task I have been given. I have the great vanity of hoping that when I leave the presidency I will do so with my head held high and with a clear conscience. That aspiration and my ideological and moral convictions permit me to state that my spiritual strength has not changed. I ask my fellow countrymen in all political parties to vigorously exercise their freedom to criticize the government and its officials. However, I also ask my fellow countrymen not to let themselves be won over by campaigns inspired by temporary political electoral interests or economic interests that deny the just demands of the great majority.

On concluding this speech, I wish to report that in a few hours I will travel to Norway for a few days, if the Legislative Assembly gives me the necessary permit. You know that I began my public service career as a journalist, both inside and outside Costa Rica. The union workers have honored me by inviting me to be the main speaker at the 13th world congress of the ICFTU, to be held in Oslo, Norway. I am taking the message of the Costa Rican people to that important forum. The world leaders of organized workers will see that a confrontation that is fundamental for the West's future is taking place in Central America. I will tell them that Costa Rica, which is militarily neutral, supports justice, democracy, and freedom, just as it opposes both leftist and rightist totalitarianism. I will reply to the infamous international campaign to distort our homeland's image and to discredit our democracy. I will explain Costa Rica's situation and will demand solidarity and support for our democratic process, for our country of peaceful and hardworking people who wish always to live in peace. I will tell them that democracy is much more than a system for electing leaders; it is also a powerful instrument in the struggle for social justice and freedom. I will take to Europe the message of this honorable, sovereign, and independent nation. Thank you for allowing me to speak to you.

MONGE TRAVELS TO NORWAY FOR ICFTU CONFERENCE

PA212312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Carlos Molina report from Juan Santamaria International Airport]

[Excerpts] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has just left for Norway, where he will attend a conference of the ICFTU. Alberto Fait Lizano was sworn in as acting president at 0615. Monge said a few words before boarding the plane. He said that he trusts Alberto Fait's wisdom in conducting the affairs of this democratic country. He pointed out that his trip to Norway will be very beneficial for Costa Rica because it will give Costa Rica a different image than that being projected in Europe, an image aimed against the freedom and the good name of Costa Rica. The president of the republic will remain in Norway for 8 days, returning to Costa Rica next Tuesday.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN DEBT REFINANCING -- The Central Bank's Board of Directors has confirmed the refinancing of Nicaragua's $110-million debt to Costa Rica. The $97-million principal -- excluding the accrued interest owed -- will be paid in a 7-year period, with a 24-month grace period. To prevent further indebtedness, Nicaragua agreed to pay for all Costa Rican products received within 8 days of their arrival. [Excerpts] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Jun 83 p 13 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER DECLINES COMMENT ON CASTILLO

PA212149 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Luis Beltran Bonilla report; all questioners in recorded portion unidentified]

[Text] At noon today, at a meeting held at the Defense Ministry to decorate the Chilean military attache to El Salvador, Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, when questioned about the situation of former Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo, said that the decision of the military high command and the government must be awaited, and that he could give no opinion on the matter. The clandestine FMLN radio station said in its broadcast this morning that the government has 7 days to release Teresa de Jesus Serrano, mother of rebel Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, and Commander Sonia del Carmen Aguinada, better known as Commander Galia. The rebels claim that unless 18 prisoners are released by the government they will put the former deputy defense minister on trial.

The defense minister, referring to military aid and to a meeting with the U.S. defense secretary, said today:

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova -- in progress] ... terms that had been made, and especially because his words came at such an appropriate moment [words indistinct] for all the aid that has been supplied to us. On the question of whether the aid was sufficient, I believe of course that the aid was insufficient [words indistinct] that they are aware of the problem, but we are also aware that it [not further specified] is a democracy and has the problems intrinsic to a democracy [words indistinct].

However, I believe that the visit was a success in every respect. I have returned very optimistic [words indistinct] each and every one of the officials are aware of the problems. (?We will not give up), and we are determined that El Salvador cannot fall, because the rest of the countries would also fall.

[Question indistinct]

[Vides Casanova] No, we are going to establish a new battalion. It will be called the (Arce) battalion. When they are all together, they will be integrated. Some training is still required [words indistinct]. We believe that the training in Honduras means a greater rapprochement between the armed forces of the two countries, rather than just our benefiting from the training. It also means greater rapprochement between the two peoples, which will help solve the problems that have been pending with them. Above all, the fact that Honduras has allowed our troops to be trained there shows that the president and the Honduran Armed Forces High Command are truly conscious of the problem that exists in Central America and have forgotten small differences, which in fact have never really existed, in the face of a greater enemy, which is communism (?in the area).

[Question indistinct]

[Vides Casanova] I believe that initially there will be fewer. Possibly there will be two groups that will be going [words indistinct] another battalion with another name [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Vides Casanova] No.

[Question] General, could you give us a panorama of the situation at this moment?

[Vides Casanova] [Answer indistinct] [end recording]

This was the statement made at noon today by Defense Minister Gen Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova.

D'AUBUISSON CRITICIZES BANK NATIONALIZATION

PA222206 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] "We must correct the errors made in our country, such as the nationalization of banks. Not to do this, knowing that our economy is rapidly heading for a downfall, would be a greater mistake. Therefore, the nationalized banks must return to the free enterprise system, "Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, has stated.

D'Aubuisson noted that if Salvadorans are still surviving and have economic resources -- struggling, but getting by -- it is only due to the free enterprise system. He recalled that during the de facto governments of the Christian Democratic junta the economic chaos was terrible. "We have inherited all these actions in this provisional government, "he said, " but the government is still surviving thanks to the free enterprise system."

Maj D'Aubuisson said the banks were nationalized when the agrarian reform went into effect, since no private bank was going to take the risk of granting credits to a new enterprise (cooperative) when they didn't know whether it was going to work. "The process of nationalization, "he added, "was aimed not only at facilitating credits for cooperatives, but at better distribution of bank shares. In other words, the aim was to prevent banks shares from being held by a few; but this was not accomplished. Thus, the nationalization of banks was not carried out properly."

He said that now that we have a better outlook and a greater knowledge as to how the reforms are working, we must correct mistakes wherever they may be. We should not continue "to plunge" economically because of foreign pressure or just to have a nice slogan about a bank reform. "I agree that Salvadorans should have more chances to have access to bank shares, but banks must be in the hands of free enterprise. It has been proven that when banks are run by the state they become a complete failure," he concluded.

COPREFA REPORTS ARREST OF FMLN COMMANDER

PA220714 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Jun 83 pp 2, 47

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has reported that members of the Armed Forces have captured Sonia del Carmen Aguinada Carranza, or Vega, also known as Commander Galia, a member of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP. COPREFA stated that she was arrested in the parking lot of a shopping center in San Salvador as she was about to board a bus. At the time of her arrest she gave her name as Silivia Gladys Martinez Aguilar.

COPREFA reported that she was arrested for her participation in clandestine subversive activities, and that she was a leader in those activities, also carrying out liaison duties in Central America and Mexico. She is the niece of Mario Orlando Aguinada Carranza, a member of the Communist Party of El Salvador and the FDR Political Commission.

In early 1979 she was already a member of the ERP Central Committee, together with Joaquin Villalobos Huezo; Ana Guadalupe Martinez; Ana Sonia Medina Arriola, alias Mariana; Jorge Melendez, alias Jonas; Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, alias Francisco or Chico; Carmen Letona Perez, alias Luisa; Leoncio Pichinte, alias Ulises; and Guillermo Antonio Rodriguez, alias Memo.

Aguinada Carranza told COPREFA that Villalobos, Mariana, and Luisa are the ones in charge of using dynamite and incendiary bombs to destroy private and public buildings, vehicles, and construction equipment, among other things. She said that she made several trips to Nicaragua, Honduras, and Mexico with forged documents; that she was the coordinator of Radio Venceremos programming; and that she was commissioned to go from Managua to Tegucigalpa three times to deliver $15,000, $25,000 and $1,500 to "Juan," who is in charge of the ERP in Honduras, for the purchase of arms and ammunition and to pay for their transportation to El Salvador.

Then she returned to El Salvador, from where she went to Mexico to meet with Marisol Galindo; she then returned with a forged passport issued to Carmen Elena Lopez. In 1982 and 1983 she took care of ERP's military, political, and financial affairs. "Filomena" gave her $150,000 for the operational expenses of the organization.

COPREFA reported that at the time of Aguinada Carranza's arrest the International Red Cross was informed, and that at no time has she been tortured or molested in any way, as the FMLN has charged. She will be placed at the disposal of the appropriate military court. Aquinada Carranza gave her full cooperation to help locate other members of the FMLN, who have already been arrested and are under investigation, COPREFA added.

FMLN REPORTEDLY HOLDS SUCHITOTO-SAN MARTIN ROAD

PA222251 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpts] According to official sources in San Martin, a group of well-armed guerrillas has again seized the road between Suchitoto and San Martin and established checkpoints. These sources also reported that several clashes have occurred on that road since Saturday, resulting in casualties for both sides. The best-fortified checkpoints with the largest number of rebels were found near La Bermuda, Milingo, and the El Morro turnoff. The guerrillas control traffic at these points and are saying that "armed forces and government troops will not go through on this road because it belongs to us today." This was reported by people driving commercial vehicles and buses.

The military garrisons in Suchitoto, made up of national guardsmen, national policemen, Civil Defense members, and village patrolmen, are getting their supplies through an airlift carried out by helicopters because military vehicles cannot travel on that road. It was unofficially reported that the bodies of several soldiers are lying near the El Morro turnoff, close to La Bermuda. They have not been recovered by the Army due to the strong resistance by guerrilla checkpoints along the Suchitoto-San Martin road.

In conclusion, it was reported that there have been sporadic blackouts in Suchitoto as a result of sabotage by the guerrillas against utility poles and cables of the rural energy system. It was unofficially reported that the armed forces are preparing to oust the rebels from that strife-torn area in order to protect Suchitoto.

ERP SCHOOL DESTROYED; FOOD WAREHOUSE TAKEN

PA212233 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 21 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] A revolutionary vocational school for minors organized and managed by the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, has been destroyed by the Atonal Battalion. The school was located in La Joya village, Tierra Blanca Jurisdiction, Usulutan Department, 6 km south of the Coastal Highway. The school was used to train kidnapped youths, ranging in age from 9 to 14 years, in terrorist procedures. Kidnapping has been used by leftist groups as a means of increasing their membership since their ranks have been depleted by the desertion of those who have accepted the amnesty law. The training school was so well equipped it even had an obstacle course, infiltration courses, a hospital equipped for major surgery, a complete gunsmith's shop, a tailor shop, and a shoe shop. It is estimated that the school had a capacity for 200 children at any one time. Several M-16 rifles, 8 claymore mines, 800 electronic blasting caps, 60 blocks of TNT, and 200 electronic blasting caps [as heard] were seized.

The clash that occurred between the Atonal Battalion soldiers and the ERP members who tried to defend the installations resulted in 40 terrorist casualties and 3 wounded soldiers. Also in the sector of Tierra Blanca, where the ERP training school for minors was destroyed, the Army seized a warehouse full of food. It was guarded by an undetermined number of ERP terrorists, who were captured by the Atonal Battalion. The food stored there was obtained from daily holdups on the Coastal Highway. It is believed that the warehouse was the largest ERP food storage center in the area.

The Atonal soldiers proceeded to distribute the food among the civilian population, and this is still in progress.

San Salvador, 21 June 1983

RADIO COMMENTARY ASKS MAGANA TO ACCEPT DIALOGUE

PA222235 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Jun 83

["Before the National Conscience" program: "President Magana Repeats Worn-Out Formulas"]

[Excerpts] Following his return from a well-publicized trip to the United States, President Alvaro Magana held a news conference in which he repeated his worn-out phrase that he has nothing to negotiate, nothing to avenge, and nothing to repress. This is a political statement he has stressed several times. We must understand that his words are part of the plans that the United States is trying to implement in El Salvador. Regarding this, we must say that it is precisely with Washington's approval and support that Magana maintains that he will not dialogue with the guerrillas.

We firmly reject the government's political stand. We don't agree with the idea of not recognizing the seriousness and complexity of the Salvadoran conflict. However, the government staunchly hinders and opposes the dialogue. There are many reasons for this.

We question the legitimacy of the war. We don't believe that thousands of Salvadorans have to die to solve the big social and political problems of our society.

It is important to reflect and analyze our attitudes. We are killing each other. More than 40,000 people have died, most of them noncombatants.

We don't agree with the government stand of rejecting dialogue. On the contrary, we feel we must sit at the negotiating table and seek paths for peace in a frank and loyal way, and with a desire to help the country. Magana is wrong. The Salvadoran people demand peace, but a true peace; a peace without political prisoners, missing persons, or murders. They want a peace that guarantees that the basic needs of a man and his family will be satisfied.

The blood of thousands of Salvadorans that fertilizes the country's mountains and plains -- a land that is the target of warmongers -- demands that if there are still people with at least one bit of wisdom, good judgment and respect for human life, they should make their best efforts to end the war. President Magana, the Salvadoran people demand a dialogue between the sides that are directly involved in this conflict.

Your words are merely converting the ideals of peace and democracy into realities of blood and oppression. History will judge the attitudes of leaders who disregard basic human feelings, because it is a basic human feeling to want to live in peace. The only way to have peace in El Salvador right now is through a dialogue.

RADIO VENCEREMOS CLAIMS VICTORIES IN MORAZAN

PA221517 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] In recent hours, FMLN forces seized the towns of Gualococti and San Simon, north of Cacaguatique Hill, Morazan Department, and the towns of San Antonio del Bosco and San Luis de la Reina, north of San Miguel Department. Our militia sources have reported that as a result of these actions, the FMLN recovered [words indistinct], 10 handgrenades, 8 claymore mines, 1 pistol and 2 .22-cal rifles.

Our militia forces also took 26 prisoners of war, all Civil Defense troops. They were released and allowed to [words indistinct] normally. In addition, our militia forces seized 12,400 rifle rounds and other war material.

FMLN Communique Aired

PA230413 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FMLN General Command informs the drivers of commercial, public, and private vehicles, as well as drivers of fuel and construction equipment vehicles, that our advance in the development of the war has allowed FMLN military units to have a more permanent control of strategic and secondary roads all over the country. The FMLN General Command believes that this situation [words indistinct] to decrease the circulation of civilian residents, and of all types of transportation vehicles. The measures are as follows:

1. All commercial vehicles that are the property of companies owned by the oligarchy or transnationals will be subject to constant sabotage.

2. All vehicles transporting fuel and construction equipment that serve to repair bridges and roads will be subject to constant sabotage.

3. All transportation vehicles belonging to [words indistinct] will be subject to constant sabotage.

4. [Passage indistinct] free movement for all vehicles belonging to medium-size and small businesses.

5. The free movement of buses and other private and public transportation will be allowed in the urban areas and on main and secondary highways.

6. We advise all drivers of private and public vehicles not to transport military personnel so as to avoid confusion and future confrontations that may involve civilians.

7. These measures will be enforced once this communique is published, and will be obeyed by all FMLN military units in the various areas of the country.

The FMLN General Command calls on all civilian residents and drivers to await further communiques, since under special conditions related to our military operations a total halt of traffic may be ordered. These measures will be announced before they are enforced and lifted once the situation no longer calls for such measures. Under these circumstances, the FMLN will need all main and secondary roads to be completely clear of traffic so that our forces can take action against the deployment of enemy troops.

Any vehicle found disobeying our orders will be subject to sabotage by FMLN military units. When a complete halt to traffic is ordered, if it continues for an extended period the FMLN General Command will announce a schedule during which free traffic will be allowed except for those vehicles subject to constant sabotage.

In conclusion, the FMLN General Command reiterates its call to residents and drivers to await further communiques. Obeying orders is one way of participating in the victorious advance of the forces of the people. United to fight until final victory; revolution or death, we will win.

FMLN General Command

HAVANA CITES REBEL REPORT ON GUAZAPA CLASHES

PA222013 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Rebel forces dislodged the Salvadoran regime's special troops from the strategic Palo Grande position on Guazapa Volcano and inflicted more than 50 casualties on the Tiger Paratroopers Battalion and on the Cojutepeque Detachment, who besieged the area, some 30 km from San Salvador, for 4 days. The rebel station Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that the guerrillas took control of the new road joining Suchitoto and San Salvador. The rebel radio report added that, with these two actions, the regime's troops were isolated at (El Roblar), the volcano's highest point, where there is a military garrison.

Prisoner Swap Offer Cited

FL221615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- El Salvador's FMLN has proposed the exchange of former Under Secretary of Defense Francisco Adolfo Castillo for several revolutionaries jailed in the regime's prisons.

The announcement was made by Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, indicating that within the next 8 days a list of prisoners should be freed or Colonel Castillo would put to a revolutionary trial.

Colonel Castillo has been a prisoner of the FMLN since 17 June 1982 when his helicopter was downed in the northern Department of Morazan.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT RIOS MONTT MEETS WITH MEDIA DIRECTORS

PA222142 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpt] This afternoon, within the framework of the second reconciliation meeting sponsored by President Efrain Rios Montt, the president met at the Presidential Palace with television and radio news directors. National Defense Minister Oscar Mejia and Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola were also present at the meeting. During the meeting, President Rios Montt said he wants to reconcile the government with the Guatemalans, and he apologized to the news media for any statements or actions that might have been ill-received.

Ramiro Vangona Blanco and Valter Juarez Estrada, two journalists, expressed their support for the "Here's the World" newscast and their concern about the situation the newscast is enduring. They also commented on government policies. Mario David Garcia, our news director, took advantage of the opportunity to ask respectfully for an end to the police harassment that was initiated yesterday, and which today apparently also involves street policemen, since officers on duty at "Here's the World" were ordered to go to their headquarters to receive instructions.

Our news director also requested permission for the private security guards of the newscast office to carry weapons. The president immediately agreed. Regarding the "Here's the World" case, General Rios Montt said that lower officials often make decisions on their own that compromise the entire government. The president said that "Here's the World," as well as the rest of the news media, will be respected.

ARMED FORCES BULLETIN ON SUBVERSIVE CLASHES

PA222019 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 Jun 83 p 8

[Press Bulletin No 0106 issued by the Guatemalan Armed Forces Public Relations Department in Guatemala City on 20 June 1983]

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has been continuing its intensive vigilance, with the valuable assistance of civil and self-defense patrols. Yesterday morning a subversive group was discovered in the region of Nocohan, between the Municipalities of Santa Ana and San Antonio Huista, in Huehuetenango Department. Six subversives died in the armed clash that resulted. In this action, the individual weapons carried by the subversives killed were recovered, as were explosive devices, Marxist propaganda, and valuable documents on operations staged by the clandestine group.

At 1100 on 17 June a military patrol engaged in an armed clash with a subversive group near "La Libertad" farm, Playa Grande Jurisdiction, in (Ixtapan), El Quiche. One rebel was killed in the action and a subversive camp where rebels stored olive drab uniforms, subversive propaganda, and valuable information was destroyed.

In another action, at 1000 on Saturday 18 June another subversive group tried to seize the village of Coyegual, La Democracia Municipality, in Huehuetenango, but was successfully repelled by Civil Defense patrols. However, the rebels killed five people while fleeing, including three Civil Defense guards. At present, Guatemalan Army patrols are combing the area, searching for the subversives who participated in these criminal actions.

HAVANA REPORTS U.S. ADVISERS TO TRAIN SOLDIERS

FL222332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemalan soldiers will be trained by U.S. advisers in the military base that is being installed at Puerto Castilla on Honduras' Atlantic coast. The Guatemalan Information and Analysis Service revealed that military sources of the regime had admitted this, beginning with Defense Minister General Oscar Mejia, who told the press that Guatemalan troops will be trained with Honduran and Salvadoran troops in that military facility.

The activity at the military base in Honduras began 20 days ago when 120 U.S. Army Green Berets, specialists in antiguerrilla warfare, were stationed there. This is the first time that Guatemalan officers have publicly admitted their interest in participating in regional military training directed by U.S. advisers.

HONDURAS

BODIES OF U.S. JOURNALISTS RECOVERED 22 JUN

PA221234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1148 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The bodies of the two U.S. journalists who died yesterday in Honduras when the vehicle in which they were traveling was hit by an antitank grenade launched by the Nicaraguan Army arrived in Tegucigalpa early this morning. Official Honduran reports had indicated that three U.S. journalists died, in addition to the driver of the vehicle, which they had rented in Tegucigalpa, and a peasant, who was killed by the shockwave.

The bodies have been identified as Richard Cross, of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT; and Dial Torgersen, of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. William McWhirter, of TIME Magazine, who was supposedly traveling with Cross and Torgersen, is now thought to be missing.

Alvarez on 'Unjustified Aggression'

PA221707 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1621 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- "We are reaching the limit where it will be necessary to take measures. I don't know what sort of measures yet, but we cannot permit more provocations from Nicaragua," General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said here today.

The military officer made the statement during the ceremony in which the bodies of two slain U.S. newsmen who were killed yesterday afternoon in the southern border region, victims of an attack from Nicaraguan territory according to official Honduran reports, were received. Alvarez Martinez described the attack on the newsmen as "unjustified aggression" and indicated that "they did not belong to any counterrevolutionary movement and were not military."

Visibly disturbed, Alvarez Martinez flatly denied that the incident was related in any way to the presence of counterrevolutionary columns in Honduras and stressed that "if this were the case, we would have received a request for aid from the Managua government long ago." The military officer explained that Honduras maintains only a single infantry company on the Nicaraguan border region, while the Nicaraguans have concentrated 3,000 men in the area.

As for the possible consequences of the incident, Alvarez Martinez said they would be "politically grave" for the Nicaraguan Government and confirmed that he will consult with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova on "Honduras' attitude hereafter."

For General Alvarez Martinez "there is no doubt that the RPG-2 rocket that destroyed the vehicle in which the U.S. newsmen were traveling was fired from the Nicaraguan side of the border." "We have witnesses, people who were injured by the shockwave created by the projectile, who told us what happened. That is why we are certain that it was Sandinist soldiers that fired," the military officer declared.

Alvarez Martinez also said that he was "indignant" over what he described as the "killing" of two people who were not part of the Nicaraguan conflict and indicated that their lives were as valuable as those of anyone else.

A meeting of the diplomatic corps accredited in Tegucigalpa with two ranking Honduran Government officials, in which this country's position toward Nicaragua will be announced, has been called for today.

Communique Recaps Incident

PA230237 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Government International Press Directorate in Tegucigalpa on 22 June; read by unidentified official; broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Text] ...to further expand on the regrettable incident of Tuesday, 21 June, in which two U.S. newsmen were murdered and a Honduran citizen seriously wounded, victims of an attack from Nicaraguan territory by Sandinist troops, in the sector of Trojes-Cifuentes, Paraiso Department, on the road parallel to and only a few meters from the border with Nicaragua.

The Honduran Government fulfills its regrettable duty of officially reporting the deaths of Daniel Torgerson, a newsman of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, Los Angeles, California, and Richard Cross, a photographer for U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, Washington, D.C. According to investigations by the Honduran authorities, Torgerson and Cross were traveling from Trojes to Cifuentes in a car rented from Povesa. The car was a white Toyota Corolla DX, license plate No P-76738, rented by Torgerson on Monday at 1810. The U.S. newsmen had requested accreditation and permission to travel to Trojes from the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate in Tegucigalpa on Monday. The necessary credentials were given to them, and they were advised to wait for the necessary security measures to be taken by the military authorities in the area. Unfortunately, they did not follow this advice and traveled into the area.

Based on the investigations and eyewitness reports, Torgerson's and Cross' deaths occurred as follows: The car was traveling on the Trojes-Cifuentes road and passed a truck loaded with lumber driven by Jose Cruz Espinal. According to the driver, while he was going down a hill he could see the newsmen going up another hill in the area known as El Vigia.

It was here their car was hit by a rocket. The impact lifted the car. According to the witness, the car was hit by a very powerful grenade and was also machinegunned. All this firing was done from Nicaraguan territory, by Sandinist troops. The witness also saw a Honduran citizen identified as Jose E. Rodriguez Terreira, who was walking along the road, machinegunned. Rodriguez Terreira was seriously wounded. He is at Escuela Hospital in Tegucigalpa. One of his legs has been amputated, and he is in danger of losing an eye.

According to the witness, the car in which the U.S. newsmen were traveling had a sign identifying them as international press. It also had a little white flag. The eyewitness added that in that sector Sandinist troops frequently fire from Nicaraguan territory against vehicles and people traveling on this road. Two other persons were also in the area where this criminal incident occurred. They were Santos Mariano Herazo Oliva and Cruz Alvarado, who had been working in the area of El Vigia, repairing a fence. Herazo stated that they had finished their work and were walking toward Trojes. They saw the newsmen's car pass, and the newsmen waved to them. As the car started going up the hill, they heard the sounds of a grenade hitting and saw smoke. The car overturned. At the same time they could hear the firing of machineguns.

Torgerson's and Cross' bodies were recovered at 2030 by Honduran Army soldiers, and on Wednesday morning were transferred to Tegucigalpa in a Honduran Air Force helicopter. The Honduran Government, through the Foreign Ministry, has presented a very strong protest before the Nicaraguan Government because of this criminal attack that took the lives of two U.S. newsmen and disabled an innocent Honduran citizen. This incident is also an indescribable aggression against Honduran territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The Honduran people and government express their deepest sympathy to the relatives of the victims and to the U.S. people.

Tegucigalpa, 22 June 1983. Honduran Government International Press Directorate

ALVAREZ OUTLINES CUBAN 'SCISSORS PLAN'

PA221929 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, revealed the existence of a so-called "Scissors Plan," prepared in Cuba and intended for use in the guerrilla struggle in Central America, here today. According to the Honduran military officer, the "Scissors Plan" is a guerrilla strategy intended to be implemented "to the letter," particularly in Honduras.

Alvarez Martinez indicated that the plan involves the regionalization of war in Central America through the provocation of a conflict with Honduras. He said that it was conceived by Cuban strategists and learned of by Nicaraguan Sandinist Government leaders. According to Alvarez Martinez, the operation will have three centers of action, with the development of three guerrilla forces in the central, northwestern, and eastern regions of the country.

General Alvarez Martinez linked the plan to the recent arrest of diverse elements tied, according to Honduran intelligence authorities, to subversive movements that are active in that country. "Such is the case of Ines Consuelo Murillo, who is reportedly involved with the eastern branch of the guerrilla movement and who was arrested while carrying forged documents and firearms," Alvarez Martinez indicated.

The officer also said that the guerrillas have developed a subtle means of communicating among themselves, citing as an example a tape recorded partly with music, the rest containing military instructions. "This is the way the guerrillas receive instructions from Cuba, which is how they know when to mobilize and what actions they must take in dealing with given situations," Alvarez Martinex stated.

The high-ranking officer stressed the importance of this kind of communication, which is superior to traditional clandestine manuscripts, and said that although there are "some Hondurans" who are involved in the dissemination of such instructions, "those who are truly responsible are Cubans and Nicaraguans." "The tapes serve a dual purpose, because they harangue the guerrillas in the very voices of the leftwing leaders, and are a much more sophisticated and less suspicious method of transmitting information," Alvarez Martinez explained.

For Alvarez Martinez, the discovery of the "Scissors Plan" is irrefutable evidence of the desire of international communism to use the Nicaraguan Army as a vehicle for destroying Honduras' democratic system. "We are working arduously to disband this group of anti-socials and we have managed to abort this 'Scissors Plan' for the time being, while remaining alert to all attacks on our peace and democracy," Alvarez Martinez noted.

TWO PROTEST NOTES SENT TO NICARAGUAN MINISTER

Bus Shooting Incident Protested

PA212333 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretary today submitted a strong protest to the Nicaraguan Government over the incident that occurred at 1000 on Saturday, 18 June, when members of the Sandinist People's Army opened fire on a passenger bus going from Danli to Las Trojes in Paraiso Department, as the bus was passing the place known as El Tizal, between the towns of Cifuentes and Las Trojes. Honduran citizens Daniel Lopez, Pascual Montoya, and Santos Palma were wounded in the incident, and the bus was heavily damaged.

The protest note sent to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica states that acts of this nature against the Honduran civilian population are further proof of the hostile and provocative attitude of the Nicaraguan Government in its futile effort to involve Honduras in Nicaragua's internal conflict.

The Honduran Government also called the Nicaraguan Government's attention to the danger inherent in this attitude, and reaffirmed its determination to use every peaceful means provided by international law to prevent an armed conflict between the two nations, while reserving the right, if necessary, to act in the legitimate defense of national sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity.

Palo Verde Garrison Attacked

PA221941 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Communique issued in Tegucigalpa by the Directorate of Information and Press at the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, on 21 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] Honduras lodged a protest with the Nicaraguan Government today over new acts of provocation and aggression committed by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

On 18 June at 2100, EPS elements opened machinegun and rifle fire on the Palo Verde Garrison, in the Concepcion de Maria Jurisdiction in Choluteca Department. Their fire lasted some 15 minutes, but our soldiers did not respond.

In a note addressed to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Honduran Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica has pointed out: Once again [6-second break in transmission] acts of provocation and aggression by the EPS. However, my government maintains its firm determination to exhaust all peaceful means established by international law for settling controversies and avoiding armed confrontations between states. My government also firmly maintains its right to act in the legitimate defense of Honduras' territorial integrity and national sovereignty. My government asks the illustrious Nicaraguan Government to abstain from these provocative actions, which, instead of resolving problems, only reveal its willingness and desire to oppose peace in the region.

PINU LEADER DISCUSSES OPERATION OF U.S. BASE

PA202304 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Report by (Alan Roy Arthur Lelox)]

[Text] The announced arrival of Salvadoran militarymen for training in the base or center that is practically operating already in Puerto Castilla, Colon Department, will have serious consequences for Honduran interests. Dr (Carlos Sosa Cuello), distinguished leader of the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, was approached by Voz de Honduras. First he refers to the appearance of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces, before the National Congress.

[Begin recording] [Sosa Cuello] It was an essentially positive development that should be repeated. It think it is a good idea to have our military chiefs and even our ministers come to the National Congress periodically to report on their activities.

[Arthur Lelox] Can this be regarded as a democratic development?

[Sosa Cuello] If his appearance meant that any decision made is subject to approval by the Congress, it would necessarily be a positive development. [end recording]

The armed forces chief claimed that students, not soldiers, will be coming for training, so we asked Dr (Sosa Cuello) what the difference is.

[Begin recording] [Sosa Cuello] That is a euphemism. A student soldier, a cadet, a training officer is still a Salvadoran soldier, whatever the word used to describe him.

[Arthur Lelox] Is the United States imposing something on us that we Hondurans should not accept?

[Sosa Cuello] Yes, definitely yes. I think the United States is abusing its alliance with Honduras. It is engaging us in a conflict in which it is not to our advantage to become involved. We would like to be clear about this: We have common interests with the United States, but this does not mean that we do not have other interests that are not common to the two countries.

Confronting a possible aggression against Honduras and strengthening and giving technology to our armed forces is a valid stand on the part of our Army. What we do not view favorably is an involvement in the Salvadoran conflict, especially not in favor of the party that invaded, attacked, and violated Honduran territory.

[(Arthur Lelox)] Do you think this training center will bring about sustantial social and political changes in terms of Honduran relations with other Central American countries?

[(Sosa Cuello)] If the base strengthens our defensive capacity, I think the change wrought would dissuade any potential aggressor, that is, if our Army becomes stronger and more professional. However, if this base implies the presence of Salvadoran soldiers here, as several high-ranking Pentagon spokesmen have already announced -- I am not inventing this -- this will necessarily extend the Salvadoran war to Honduran territory.

[(Arthur Lelox)] Is the Salvadoran conflict perhaps being regionalized?

[(Sosa Cuello)] That would be fatal for our country because it would become a battlefield. [end recording]

Parties Dissent on Approval

PA212028 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, did not approve the procedure used to negotiate the creation of the military center in Puerto Castilla. Deputy Miguel Andonie Fernandez stressed the disadvantages of approving actions that have already been negotiated in advance. The parliamentarian said:

[Begin Andonie Fernandez recording] In his presentation, the chief of the armed forces referred to the views held by legal advisers at both the Foreign Ministry and the armed forces. The armed forces chief told us that several Foreign Ministry advisers had opposed the procedure used to establish the regional military training center.

The presence of the armed forces chief and of the foreign minister on the previous evening caused us by to reflect extensively on our country's critical situation and on our need to participate in a unifying action, in an effort to confront our grave problems. I do not want to take a long time, I merely want to state my disagreement with the procedure that was used. [end recording]

The Nationalists also questioned the procedure utilized in creating the military training center in Puerto Castilla. Here is Parliamentarian Nicolas Cruz Torres' statement, made while the Legislative chamber was approving the draft decree that creates the conditions necessary to establish a regional military training center in Puerto Castilla:

[Begin Cruz Torres recording] Lawyer Angel Augusto Morales, adviser to the Honduran Armed Forces, said here at the national Congress that these negotiations could be conducted, that this agreement could be reached by the executive branch without ratification by the National Congress, on the basis of Article 21 of the national Constitution, which states:

The executive branch can, with regard to matters that fall within its exclusive purview, either arrive at or ratify international agreements with foreign states or international organizations, or endorse these agreements, without the prior requirement of approval by the Congress, which it must then immediately notify.

Our question, Mr President, is: If Article 21 of the national Constitution is being implemented, shouldn't the president, out of respect for this body and as Dr Andonie Fernandez pointed out earlier, have notified the congress beforehand about this agreement, based on Article 21 of the national Constitution? We would thus have heard the text of the agreement or annex by means of which this military training center will be opened. Afterward we should have learned of the request that has now been made by the executive branch, by the president of the republic, for authorization of the arrival of a military aid mission. [This request is] based on No 29 of Article 205, which reads: To authorize the reception of foreign military missions for aid or technical cooperation in Honduras. [end recording]

Last night, when the draft decree for the establishment of the military training center in Puerto Castilla was being debated and approved, Deputy Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, who abstained from voting on behalf of his party, said that he was following the Christian Democratic Party's instructions. [75-second break in transmission]

[Begin Diaz Arrivillaga recording] From the presentation of this draft decree we cannot tell, nor is it clear, whether, as stated here, this can be regarded as a military mission or as rural aid [asistencia en el campo]. We would like to stress the fact that this is too brief and limited to be considered within the framework of what this draft decree proposes and justifies. We would also like to point out that this matter is being brought to the national Congress after the fact.

We know that Honduras is a sovereign state, but it is also a de jure state. We recognize that the country must seek means for its legitimate defense, but we firmly believe that this must be done in accordance with its own national interests, without external pressure of any kind, with full respect for the legal procedures that this nation has approved. We also feel that the developments currently under discussion and which (?were) definitely approved weaken -- and we say this very clearly -- we repeat, weaken our position of neutrality and nonintervention and our search for peace through dialogue and negotiation, all of which are fundamental principles contained in the proposal for the internationalization of peace launched by Honduras, as well as in Article 15 of the national Constitution, which states that Honduras adopts as its own the principles and practices of international law that promote human solidarity, the respect for and self-determination of peoples, nonintervention and the strengthening of universal peace and democracy. [end recording]

PNH Leader on Positive Vote

PA221900 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text[The National Party of Honduras [PNH] radically changed its opposition to the training of Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras last night. We agree completely with everything that the president said in his speech last night, Mario Rivera Lopez, a member of the PNH Political Commission, said.

[Begin Rivera recording] President Suazo Cordova's speech includes many points that coincide with the PNH position. [Words indistinct] we feel it was one of his best speeches and I think he has been honest with the Honduran nation. [end recording]

Rivera Lopez said that the PNH has decided to fully support the installation of the military training center, including the training of Salvadoran soldiers there.

[Begin Rivera recording] With a great sense of responsibility, we took advantage of the presence of the foreign secretary and the armed forces chief to ask them how the border delimitation talks were going and to question them on other issues as well, such as the level of weapons held by Honduras and El Salvador now and in the future, should the Salvadorans completely defeat the guerrillas. They gave serious and honest replies to those questions. Nothing was hidden from us. After those meetings and after hearing those attitudes, we decided to support the Honduras Government and Armed Forces in the installation of this training center, which will include foreign students. [end recording]

DIN CHIEF CRITICIZES HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

PA221936 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Major Juan Blas Salazar Meza, director of the Department of National Investigation, DIN, accused the Honduran Human Rights Commission yesterday of discrediting the government, violating human rights, and working to destabilize the government now in power.

The officer said that the attitude of those in charge of human rights in Honduras demonstrates that there is an international campaign in Honduras to destabilize the government and people. He said the commission speaks only in favor of alleged and proven guerrillas and couldn't care less when honest citizens are illegally detained or kidnapped and often have to be rescued at the cost of casualties to security men.

In 3 weeks I have received more that 1,000 letters from various parts of the world. In some the writers claim that people like Ines Consuelo Murillo Suaver, Marco Antonio Florez Barahona, Eduardo Maldonado Maldonado, Jose Gonzalez Florez Trejos, Efrain Duarte Salgado, Delvin Ventura Bonilla, and Jose Antonio Rugama, from Nicaragua, are missing, when these people are actually at the disposal of the courts, facing charges of engaging in terrorist activities in our country.

The officer said this demonstrates that the Honduras human rights people are only interested in giving a bad name to Honduras' democracy and in disseminating misinformation at the international level, all for antipatriotic purposes that should be condemned by honest citizens, who are not involved in subversive actions and who are entitled to have their rights protected. He added that the police do not have to guarantee these rights to those who attack our country.

ARMY CORPORAL ALLEGEDLY LET SALVADORANS ENTER

PA221848 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Wilman Torres' report from Santa Rosa de Copan]

[Excerpt] Here is information from Santo Rosa de Copan. In regard to reports that Chalatenango Regiment troops murdered five people in the Jocotan-Mercedes area of Ocotepeque Department, Honduras, last Sunday, people arriving from that area have reported that a Honduran Army corporal gave Salvadoran troops permission to enter Honduran territory to carry out the actions, which have brought mourning to several families in those villages.

The military authorities in Santa Rosa de Copan are saying nothing on the issue. They only report that a commission has been sent to the site of the crimes to investigate and that charges will be filed if it is true that a Honduran soldier gave foreign troops permission to enter our territory, as has been reported.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY REJECTS HONDURAS' 'FALSE CHARGE'

PA221316 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry; no date or place given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the face of the calculated, slanderous accusation made by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica in a note sent to the charge d'affaires at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa at 2100 yesterday, wherein the disciplined troops of the Sandinist People's Army are blamed for the death of three foreign journalists and a Honduran peasant in Guebrada de la Vigia, on the road between Trojes and Cifuentes, in Paraiso Department, Honduras, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry states:

1. At no time has there been any attack on Honduran territory from Nicaragua, neither in the zone mentioned by Paz Barnica nor in any other sector of the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

2. The Honduran Army has continually deployed its forces in that area, giving support to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, both in the form of transportation and logistical support and through artillery protection. In addition, it has engaged in direct actions, as it has invaded Nicaragua on several occasions.

3. Nicaragua has had to regret the death of 500 people, including children, women, and elderly people; hundreds of injured and kidnapped people; and damage in the amount of more than $60 million.

4. The false charge leveled by the Honduran Government fits in with the CIA's plans for escalation, the purpose of which is to justify a larger-scale attack on Nicaragua.

5. These plans, prepared by CIA advisers in Honduras, are well known. They include attacks on Honduran border villages which are blamed on Nicaragua in order to justify the air bombings of strategic targets deep in Nicaraguan territory and the invasion of Nicaragua by Honduran and U.S. troops. The fundamental purpose of all this is the destruction of the Nicaraguan people's revolution.

6. The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government wishes to alert the world's peoples and governments to the gravity of these slanderous accusations, which might become the detonator of this escalation.

7. Nicaragua regrets the tragic death of the U.S. journalists, who fell victim to the criminal violence that the U.S. Government has unleashed in Central America, especially along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Deaths Deemed 'U.S. Plot'

PA221955 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Burning questions from Foreign Minister D'Escoto have laid bare the plot concocted by the CIA and the Honduran Government to secure the death of two U.S. newsmen in Honduran territory in order to justify their warmongering escalation against Nicaragua.

A news conference for national and foreign journalists was just held by Father Miguel D'Escoto at the Foreign Ministry. At the news conference, the foreign minister expanded on the concepts expressed in yesterday's official communique on the death of three people last night in Honduran territory. Two of those killed were U.S. newsmen Richard Cross and Dial Torgersen. Foreign Minister D'Escoto stressed the many contradictions that exist between the note sent to Nicaragua by Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica and the official communique issued in Tegucigalpa by the Suazo Cordova government. In view of this, it is obvious that a plot has been hatched and that deceit has been used for the sole purpose of involving Nicaragua in the events, so as to make U.S. public opinion support President Reagan's aggressive plans against Nicaragua.

The foreign minister read a list of burning questions that must be answered by the Honduran Government if it does not wish to be publicly called a liar. Radio Sandino reminded the foreign minister that last Thursday the Pentagon said an intervention by troops in Central America would have to have the clear and unequivocal support of the U.S. Congress and people. Asked whether this incident could be a provocation intended to discredit Nicaragua with the U.S. people, the foreign minister said:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] I think it is evident that your supposition is correct [words indistinct]. I think it is obvious to everyone that if the Reagan administration believed it had the support necessary to maintain this policy and even to increase it to the point of using U.S. troops against Nicaragua, it would do so. Such actions have been carried out many times in the past. We have been militarily invaded and occupied many times by the United States, including in this century. Some people say it could no longer happen because we are living in new times. Where is the modern mentality of President Reagan? He seems to me to be more reactionary, warmongering, and militaristic than people during the times of Harding, [two names indistinct] and in previous periods. Where is the element that causes some to believe that things have changed a lot? We can see no such change. Therefore it is very likely that it is just as you have said: With this incident they sought to move U.S. public opinion to a more favorable view of President Reagan's warmongering and immoral policy, which the overwhelming majority of the U.S. people currently reject and condemn. [end recording]

PRESENCE OF U.S. 'WAR FRIGATE' DENOUNCED

PA221405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The presence of a U.S. war frigate in Nicaraguan territorial waters, a part of the sea blockade announced by the United States to bolster the CIA's Somozist counterrevolutionary plans, was denounced yesterday by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry. The U.S. warship is the U.S.S. 26 Gallery. Its crew includes 164 Marines commanded by two heavily-armed officers. The ship is transporting two antisubmarine helicopters, two cannon, two torpedo-launchers and three radars. One of the radars is for long-range exploration, the second for search and navigation, and the third is used to correct alignment [frentes]. The ship is moving in a north-south direction in Nicaraguan waters.

D'ESCOTO CRITICIZES REAGAN'S 'SICK MIND,' 'LIES'

PA230332 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0249 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said today that the alleged Managua-Moscow-Havana "Axis" that "is trying to take over Central America" is just "another brainstorm" cooked up by President Ronald Reagan's "sick mind."

Replying to a question by ACAN-EFE regarding President Reagan's statements, the foreign minister said: "We are not going to issue official communique's in reply to every brainstorm that comes out of the fertile, sick imagination of someone who is always telling lies." D'Escoto said that President Reagan's "lies" seem to form part of a plan to "distract" us with all sorts of "broadsides, including fantasies." D'Escoto said: "I believe the American people are convinced that President Reagan is desperately trying to win over his country's public opinion so that it will stop condemning the administration's warmongering policy in Central America."

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO TO VISIT SPAIN

PA230229 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry press communique, issued in Managua on 22 June; read by unidentified Foreign Ministry official -- live or recorded]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announces that on 2 July Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman will travel to Spain for an official visit during the period 2-6 July. During his stay in Madrid, Foreign Minister D'Escoto will meet with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and Fernando Moran, his Spanish counterpart.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto will head the official Nicaraguan delegation, which is also comprised of Companeros Edmundo Jarquin, minister-director of the International Reconstruction Fund, and Rafael Corea, an official of the Western Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry.

MANAGUA REPORTS CLASHES NEAR HONDURAN BORDER

PA230401 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jun 83

[By special envoy Luis Rivero]

[Text] [18-second break in transmission] ... counterrevolutionaries were forced to withdraw into Honduran territory after one of the heaviest clashes in recent times, both in the type of weapons and the number of forces used. The Somozists invaded that zone of Nicaragua some 10 days ago, and came within 1,000 meters of Teotecacinte, supported by the Honduran Army's artillery, which used Israeli-made mortars.

The heavy shelling made it necessary to evacuate most of the people from Teotecacinte, who are now being taken care of in Jalapa. Commander (Manuel Salvatierra), military chief of that zone, today defined the situation as controlled and calm. He also indicated that the counterrevolutionary forces that attacked El Porvenir are reorganizing in Honduras and preparing to change their tactics in view of the defeat they suffered. He pointed out that 183 Somozists have been killed in the zone during the past 30 days; 53 of these were killed last week. (Salvatierra) pointed out that the attackers have been trying to control Jalapa for the past 9 months, but have not achieved their objective, suffering a military and psychological defeat. Finally, he warned that the direct and increased participation of the Honduran Army in the counterrevolutionary attacks against Nicaragua increases the risk of an open war.

Meanwhile, despite the fact that El Porvenir has been completely evacuated due to its dangerous proximity to Honduran territory, the blue-and-white [Nicaraguan] and red-and-black [FSLN] flags were hoisted together in Jalapa this afternoon.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PLATFORM

PA211530 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2236 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) in "the Nicaraguan mountains" on 18 Jun 1983]

[Text] The Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity, Misurasata; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movemetn, MDN; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS.

Tenets for the Democratic Recovery of the Nicaraguan Revolution

The Nicaraguan people, who are currently living under the FSLN's totalitarian, capitulatory, and oligarchic political plan, are suffering poverty, represssion, genocide, the loss of essential freedoms, and deviation from the essential principles of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Due to our unyielding commitment to the establishment of a democratic system that will achieve justice, freedom, peace, and social justice for the Nicaraguan people, and guided by the nationalist ideals of Augusto Cesar Sandino and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, we have firmly decided to establish the principles of our struggle for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution. They will guide the actions and conduct of the revolutionary government of national unity.

1. Authentic political pluralism, based on equal rights, duties, and opportunities for all Nicaraguans, organizations, and parties to participate in national politics. This will be achieved with the immediate promulgation of a political parties law and a subsequent electoral law.

2. Sovereignty, nationalism, and genuine nonalignment: The inviolability of our sovereignty and the affirmation of our nationalism will be the basis of our foreign policy, which will guarantee our self-determination and our genuine, effective independence from all interference by hegemonic powers or by any foreign force. We declare our solidarity with the Latin American countries and we swear that we will preserve the sovereignty, integrity, and indivisibility of the nation's territory.

3. Mixed economy: Appropriate laws will clearly and unequivocally define the kinds of private, state, community, and mixed property, which must fulfill a social function.

A. Private property: Private property will be guarded and emphasis will be given to the establishment of cooperatives.

B. State property: State property must be justified by its efficiency, its advisability for the nation's interests, and social justice.

C. Community property: The property of communities will be respected and legalized, whether they are traditional or established, so that their members may use or enjoy common properties.

D. Mixed property: The development of co-investment by the state and private individuals, businessmen, and workers will be promoted.

4. The workers in the revolution: The laborers, peasants, and workers constitute the main subjects of the revolution. That is why the aspirations for labor included in the government program and international agreements will be guaranteed and a law on the participation of workers will be issued.

5. Freedom of expression: There will be absolute and unrestricted freedom of expression. The constitution will guarantee the inviolability of this right, in opposition to which no law may be issued.

6. Freedom of organization: Freedom of political, ethnic, labor, and trade union organization will be guaranteed as part of the integral developmetn of human beings and their material and spiritual aspirations. We recognize that the Christian and humanitarian tradition is an essential part of the Nicaraguan people and the best guarantee of peace and national unity.

7. Education: Education will be the priority task of the state and will be based on the integral creation of human beings. Parents will have the inviolable right to choose the education they feel is advisable for their children.

8. Revolutionary government of national unity: It will have a government junta as its supreme authority in the executive branch, composed of members appointed by consensus of the revolutionary directorate, which will also appoint the president or coordinator the junta. The government junta will be the foremost authority for the armed forces and will apooint their chief. The junta will govern for a maximum period of 1 year and will appoint a pluralistic cabinet, composed of representatives of all of the country's sectors. During this period, the junta will exercise, with the majority vote of the council of ministers, the functions of the legislative branch, acting in accordance with the government program, the fundamental statute, and the statute of the Nicaraguans' rights and duties.

9. Independence of the branches of government: The state will be created in such a way that its branches and the comptrollership general of the republic will have effective autonomy.

10. Election law: The government junta, in a council of ministers, will discuss and approve the law that will regulate the elections for the national constituent assembly and muncipal authorities, which will be held no later than a year after the installation of the revolutionary government of national unity.

11. National constituent assembly: It will function for a 1-year period, during which it will have the following powers, among others:

a. It will appoint or immediately ratify the executive power and higher authorities of the judicial branch and the comptrollership general of the republic for the same period in which it will convoke general elections of supreme authorities.

b. It will promulgate the new constitution of the republic and the electoral law for supreme and municipal authorities.

c. It will exercise the functions of the legislative branch, particularly the following: approval of the general budget of the republic and its financing; regulation of the size of the armed forces and promulgation of their status; approval of any restrictions or suspension of citizents' rights.

d. Armed forces: They will be the instrument for the defense of the homeland and the constitution. A legal framework will be established to guarantee the nationalistic character of the armed forces and their nonpartisan makeup, without ideological limitations. Obligatory military service will be established. It will be voluntary for those who have participated in the struggle for the democratic rescue of the revolution. Never again will the military sector be above the political or civilian sector.

13. Revision of laws: There will be a revision of current laws, decrees, and international agreements, to determine their legality and advisability for the nation's interests. All international commitments will be faithfully fulfilled, barring those concluded for the purchase of weapons that have served to repress the people or those that harm our sovereignty. All organizations and laws with a totalitarian and repressive character will be dissolved and abolished immediately when the government is established.

14. Confiscations, expropriations, and interventions: The judicial power can review all processes of confiscation, expropriation, and intervention where there is notorious injustice. This revision will be done expeditiously and based on criteria of social justice, respecting, in the case of communities, the rights that have been acquired, and indemnifying private individuals who are affected. For this purpose, a relevant law will be issued.

15. Reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family: The revolutionary government of national unity will have the goal of regrouping and reconciling the Nicaraguan family. To this end, all trials will be reviewed and an amnesty law will be issued to promote and regulate the repatriation of the Nicaraguans and their assets.

16. Policy toward Indian peoples: A just and genuine policy toward the Indian peoples -- Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas and Creoles -- and with the Indian communities of the Pacific region will be developed. It will emphasize respect for and the proclamation of their ethnic identities and cultural values. And adequate legislation will guarantee their native rights to territory, autonomy, and the ethnic development of their traditional communities. The integral development of the Atlantic region will be promoted by using its resources to improve agricultural and industrial production and to satisfy the basic needs of its inhabitants.

17. Agrarian reform: An integral agrarian reform law will be promulgated to grant real property titles to farmworkers and to grant them the necessary facilities and infrastructure, technical aid, financing, marketing, roads, etc. The creation of independent cooperatives and of other kinds of free and voluntary associations will be promoted for the purpose of obtaining better production yields and a more just distribution of wealth.

18. Civil service law: A law will be issued to guarantee seniority and job security to ogvernment employees and teachers in jobs, regardless of their religious and political beliefs.

We promise before God and our people and to the memory of our martyrs that we will faithfully respect these principles in our democratic rescue of the Nicaraguan revolution.

From the mountains of Nicaragua, 18 May 1983, on the anniversary of the birth of our national hero, Augusto Cesar Sandino. Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

Arde Revolution Directorate, [Signed] Brooklyn Rivera, Misurasata; Alfonso Robelo Callejas, MDN; and Eden Pastora Gomez, FRS.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS 5 EPS MEMBERS KILLED

PA221904 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Arde [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] Armed Forces General Command has reported that the giant Indian column of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front clashed with EPS [Sandinist People's Army] troops on 14 June at the mouth of the Sabalo River. After several hours, our heroic squads forced the enemy to withdraw. The intervening Army left five dead behind, while we suffered no casualties. Our combatants' morale grows ever higher as they move deeper into the nation's territory.

The heroic squads of Arde's armed forces are taking definite positions from which to further harass the enemy and to weaken his already weak positions.

Accuses Borge of Plot

PA221458 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Official sources have disclosed that the plot to expel three members of the U.S. diplomatic mission by using the farce involving a bottle of Benedictine liqueur was planned by Tomas Borge Martinez in an effort to undermine Daniel Ortega's position vis-a-vis U.S. Ambassador Stone.

According to these unidentified sources, Borge opposes any compromise between the nine and the U.S. Government. Borge's radical stance on the U.S. problem and the two Ortegas' alleged intention to reach an understanding with the United States made Borge's scheme possible. As Borge is the interior minister, he controls the state's security and the immigration department, which are empowered to investigate, try, and expel any foreigner who conspires against the state.

The source indicated that D'Escoto was chosen as the protagonist in the farce because he is the most discredited and least influential offical in the corrupt clique. Borge and Ortega have had a serious falling out according to the source, now that the two jackals' pretensions have vanished into thin air.

HAVANA ON DENIAL OF ROLE IN JOURNALISTS' DEATHS

FL221938 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua disclaimed all responsibility for the deaths of two foreign journalists which occurred in Honduran territory and called the Honduran version of the incident calumnious.

U.S. journalists Richard Cross, a photographer for U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, and Dial Torgerson of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES died when the vehicle in which they were riding was hit by a mortar projectile a few hundred meters from the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. The Honduran driver also died.

The Sandinist Foreign Ministry declaration said that Honduras has never been attacked from Nicaraguan territory. It reiterated that Somozist counterrevolutionary groups have their bases in the area where the events occurred. The Honduran Army gives every kind of support, including artillery, to these groups in their actions against Nicaragua.

The note said that the Honduran Army fires mortars from time to time against Nicaraguan territory, and that in the first 6 months of this year more than 500 Nicaraguans, most of them old people, women and children, have been victims of the aggression unleashed by the counterrevolutionaries with Honduran military support.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry declaration emphasizes that the false accusations against that country are part of the CIA plan to support armed aggression against the Sandinist revolution, and calls attention to the dangerous nature of these calumnies of the Honduran authorities, which could be the spark that ignites a war. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry offered its condolences for the tragic death of the U.S. journalists.

U.S. Frigate Sighted

FL221432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] A U.S. frigate, equipped with radio-controlled rockets, was sighted yesterday in Nicaragua's jurisdictional waters. Aircraft of the Sandinist Air Force detected the modern vessel, USS FFG 26 Gallery, navigating just 20 miles southwest of Punta Cosiguina in the extreme northwest of the country in the Gulf of Fonseca.

An official communique revealed that the frigate which flagrantly violated Nicaraguan territorial waters is equipped with an antisubmarine helicopter pad, antisubmarine sonar, and radars for long range search, search and navigation, and fire control.

A Nicaraguan Defense Ministry communique indicated that the discovery of the frigate is an example of the espionage work and violation of that country's territorial waters on the part of the Reagan administration.

Sandinist Air Force planes photographed the ship which was 135 meters long and manned by 11 officers and 153 Yankee sailors.

BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK GROUND STATION -- Deputy Commander Enrique Schmidt, minister-director of TELCOR [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services], and Yuri Roubtsov [name as published], economic adviser for the USSR Embassy in Nicaragua, have signed a contract to draft a project for the construction of an Intersputnik ground station -- a communications station. The event was also attended by Companero Jose Maria Alvarado, deputy minister of TELCOR. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Jun 83 p6 PA]

HAVANA REPORTS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE EXERCISES

FL221030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Today we begin the 3d day of national defense exercises, maneuvers, and practice which are scheduled to continue through Saturday, 25 June, as part of the plan to test the efficiency of the country's defensive capacity and to maintain its continuing fortification.

Yesterday, the second day of national defense exercises, maneuvers and practice throughthroughout the country went according to the established plan. A simulated air attack was conducted between 0930 and 1000. It included jet aircraft exercises by our air force over Havana and Havana City provinces. Once again, the people demonstrated their organization and discipline as they carried out their usual tasks throughout the entire country.

Castro Evaluates Exercise

FL221145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday presided over a political-military orientation meeting to evaluate the progress of the Bastion '83 strategic exercise.

The meeting had been on the schedule of the plan for the Bastion '83 strategic exercise which is being successfully conducted throughout the country since last Monday. Cadres from the directorate of the party, government, and mass organizations have been participating in this activity.

During the meeting, our commander in chief analyzed the results of the first stage of the exercise and assessed as positive the tests of all types of measures which ensure the transition of the central and local bodies of the state directorate into a wartime status according to enemy actions.

The various tests and practices of the Bastion '83 strategic exercise, which have been announced to the population in a timely manner, will continue through Saturday, 25 June. The exercise has been geared to train the country's leadership in analyzing situations and making decisions to fulfill the operational plans in case of an attack on Cuba.

In the meeting's closing remarks, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro praised the efficiency demonstrated by the bodies of the state directorate in its wartime posture, both at the national and at the provincial and municipal levels, all of which react in the exercises according to a scenario of various enemy actions. Our commander in chief outlined specific guidance for the next stage of the Bastion '83 strategic exercise.

Havana Area Exercises

FL221224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] It has been announced that there will be civil defense exercises today, Wednesday, from 2200 to 2210. These exercises include general blackouts in the Havana City Province municipalities of Plaza de la Revolucion, Old Havana, Central Havana, Cerro, Boyeros, 10 October, and Arroyo Naranjo.

When the civil defense siren systems sound the air raid alarm, everyone should immediately proceed to turn off all lights. No flashlights, lanterns, torches, and so forth may be lit until after the end of the air raid alarm. Production centers and institutions which have their own sources of electricity should camouflage all lights as previously instructed by civil defense.

During the aforementioned exercise, all neon signs, lighted shop windows, and so forth should be turned off. Drivers of motor vehicles operating during these times should stop their vehicles, turn off headlights, and park safely. This exercise marks the end of the plan established for the 15 municipalities of the capital to fulfill some of the actions required of population in case of a nighttime air raid alarm.

174,733 Women Join Santiago Militia

FL221510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] In Santiago de Cuba Province, 174,733 have pledged to join the ranks of the Territorial Militia Troops during the more than 5,000 assemblies held by the provincial FMC [Federation of Cuban Women].

The Santiago de Cuba FMC completed its assembly process with the participation of 181,480 FMC members, a figure that represents 77 percent of the projected plan. Santiago women have once again responded to the revolution's call to ensure the country's security. They dedicated this achievement as a salute to the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks.

MEXICAN PRESS ON U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

FL220153 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico and Colombia today urged the United States to find a nonmilitary solution to the Central American crisis. The Mexican press noted today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest remarks on Central America show that he prefers violence to dialogue.

In an editorial entitled: "Reagan, Intransigent, "the newspaper EXCELSIOR said Reagan spoke as though the Central American countries were part of the United States. EXCELSIOR concludes by stating that Reagan's tone is close to a declaration of war and that it is unfortunate that U.S. policymakers cannot understand the need to respect Central America.

WEST BERLIN SED SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES

FL222046 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] (Horst Schmidt), secretary general of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party [SED] has arrived in Havana, thus fulfilling an invitation extended by the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee. He was welcomed at the international airport by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee. The visitor was accompanied by (Andreas Hamann), international relations chief of the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT.

GRENADA

CARIBBEAN YOUTH CONFERENCE CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY

FL201015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1716 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 19, CANA -- Socialist Caribbean youth leaders have ended a one week conference here on peace, detente and disarmament with strong support for the Grenadian and Nicaraguan revolution and a denounciation of U.S. support for El Salvador.

The youth leaders in a number of statements, voiced support for Grenada's leftwing New Jewel Movement (NJM), the Sandinist government in Nicaragua and the people of El Salvador, who they said were trying to build a new society based on peace and justice.

The conference, which was sponsored by Grenada's Pope Paul's Ecumenical Centre ended last night. It was attended by youths from church organisations, progressive political parties, trade unions, peace councils and women and youth organisations from throughout the region.

Among the issues dealt with were the question of meaningful development being possible pnly through respect for freedom and the independence of nations, Puerto Ricao as a case study of militarisation, human rights in the region, the historical obstacles to peace in the region and the need to make the Caribbean a zone of peace. The conference was attended by delegates from Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Greandines, Grenada, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, St Croix, Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The youth leaders in their declaration on Grenada, called on Caribbean governments to support the people of Grenada and their right to build their own process in keeping with the unanimous decision of the November 1982, Ocho Rios Caricom Heads of Government Summit which recognised the rights of all countries to choose their own paths of development.

"We give our fullest support to the People's Revolutionary Government's continuous call for dialogue with the United States Administration. We demand that the United States cease all aggression against the Grenadian people. We further demand that all U.S. military maneouvres that are designed to intimidate the people of Grenada cease," they said.

On the situation in Nicaragua, the youth leaders expressed firm support "to the Nicaraguan revolution in its efforts to build a new society in peace and fraternity while maintaining dignified relations with other countries."

"We strongly condemn the political and economic blockade to which it is subjected and the constant invasion by the criminal Somozist and Honduran guards financed by the CIA and the Government of the United States of America," they said.

"We appeal to the conscience of neighbouring countries not to permit their territories to become military bases and platforms for aggression against the sister countries of Latin America and the Caribbean," they added. The statement issued by the youths on El Salvador supported the leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) who are trying to overthrow the U.S.-backed military administration.

The youth leaders said: "We support the programme of peace announced by the FMLN-FDR on June 9, 1982 in Mexico City and their strategies for reaching a political solution to the Salvadoran crisis. "We condemn the vicious and aggressive policies of the Reagan administration in sending arms and military advisors to support the Salvadorean dictatorship and to transform Central America and the Caribbean into another focus of international attention."

BILATERAL AGREEMENT TALKS HELD WITH CUBA

FL211820 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 21, CANA -- Government officials from Cuba and Grenada were expected to resume talks here today which will focus on a review of Cuban assistance to this island under a bilateral agreement signed between the two countries last year. An official statement here said the Grenada delegation would be led by agriculture and rural development minister, George Louison, while Roberto Rivas, director of the Cuban Department of Latin America and the Caribbean in the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, would head his country's delegation at the talks. The statement said the discussions, the fourth of this kind between Cuba and Grenada since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1979, would also consider Grenadian request to Cuba for assistance during next year.

An official in the Grenada Ministry of Planning was quoted as saying that some 60 percent of the projects identified by the two countries for assistance during the past year have already been completed.

The official also said that during the present discussions, the Grenada delegation would submit requests for Cuban assistance in the construction of a convention centre, the installation of an ice plant expected from Bulgaria, the reinforcement of bridges, and the building of a marine aquarium.

Grenada will also be seeking to obtain continued Cuban assistance in the areas of agriculture, education and construction, the statement said. Cuba is already providing Grenada with substantial assistance in the construction of a multi-million dollar international airport expected to be officially opened in March next year. The Cuban delegation is comprised of some 27 experts in such fields as transportation, health, housing, culture, medicine and agriculture.

The next economic and technical cooperation agreement to be signed between Cuba and Grenada will be in December in Havana at the ministerial level. The last agreement was signed here last December.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION LEADER CRITICIZES AUSTERITY MEASURES

FL201949 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 20 Jun 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, June 20, CANA -- The Marxist/Leninist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) has said that a government austerity package to assuage the International Monetary Fund (IMF) cannot deal with the problems of the island's economy and will lead to bankruptcy and greater indebtedness.

The WPJ said the measures will cost at least three thousand jobs in the public and private sectors, create shortages of a wide range of products and lead to price increases for goods and services other than those the administration has listed.

In a statement the party also called for the resignation of the government and the establishment of a caretaker administration to prepare for national elections.

"The recent economic measure, instead of dealing with the real problems of the country, go further down the road of bankruptcy," WPJ General Secretary, Trevor Munroe, told reporters.

"By September, the government will prove unable to finance even government and government-guaranteed debts from the Bank of Jamaica account, and therefore, as long as it stubbornly continues with the IMF, have to move towards full-scale devaluation," he predicted.

Munroe warned that this would not only send prices up further but lead "to more indebtedness and starvation."

The WPJ, additionally, claimed that the IMF was demanding an overall deficit on the fiscal budget of no more than 10 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the end of this fiscal year, which would mean a cut more in the region of 200 million dollars from the fiscal budget.

The government had said, during its budget presentation, that it had reached an understanding with the IMF to this year have a budget deficit of no more than 12.8 percent of GDP, reaching the 10 percent by 1985/86. An upshot from the shift of goods and services to the parallel market will be greater demand for the U.S. dollar and therefore a 30 percent raise on existing rates.

"This means that the new rate of about 3.50 Jamaica dollars to a U.S. dollar is going to be established," Munroe said.

He added: "This will cause not only an increase of between 30 to 40 percent in the prices of goods now going on the parallel market, but contrary to what the prime minister says, will also cause goods already on the parallel market since January to increase even further."

He said too that the placing of oil on the parallel will be felt throughout the society, as the higher prices for fuel will mean a movement in personal transport costs, haulage for goods, as well as increases in the cost of cement and the impact on this on building and rentals. Oil accounts for about 60 percent of the cost of cement production at present.

The cut in the fiscal budget will also mean rise in the cost of utilities such as water and telephone where subsidies were bound to be cut. The government has said that there will be no increase in electricity costs.

The WPJ also predicted that the parallel market will not be able to sustain the demand being made on it, saying that this source would be good for only 280 million dollars (U.S.) this year. This fact, plus the direct 159 million dollar (U.S.) cut in imports will mean "shortages of a wide range of products; and what little funds were available would be "scooped up by the highest bidders to export money and to continue to import luxuries."

"When put together with the cut of 200 million Jamaican dollars in the governments fiscal budget this is going to lead to lay offs in the public sector of at least 3,000 more workers", Munroe said. Only banks and money speculators would profit from the measures, the WPJ official said.

SEAGA CONFIDENT AUSTERITY MEASURES WILL WORK

FL220026 Bridgetown CANA in English 2317 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 21, CANA -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, is confident that economic austerity measures demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a continuation of its balance of payments facility are capable of pulling the island out of its present crisis. "If we swallow the medicine and the prescription brings about a revival of the patient in terms of making him strong then 1984 will be a better year," he told questioners on television last night.

Jamaica entered a 650 million U.S. dollar three-year agreement with the IMF in 1980, but last March failed critical economic performance tests, forcing suspension of the package. In order to achieve a waiver from the funds executive board to allow the resumption of the programme, the IMF demanded that the government, at the end of this fiscal year, show a balance of payments surplus of 125 million U.S. dollars against last year's deficit of 147 million U.S., and that the deficit on the fiscal budget reach no more than 10.8 percent of gross domestic product.

To meet the IMF targets, Seaga announced that imports would this year be cut by 150 million U.S. dollars, that 147 million U.S. dollars (one JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.) would be sliced from the J3.2 billion dollar fiscal budget approved a month ago and that the amount of goods and services to be purchased this year at the most costly rate of exchange for foreign currency here would be increased from 163 million to 528 million U.S. dollars. The effect of the latter is that it will take much more Jamaican dollars to buy foreign currency to finance imports, leading to greater price increases.

"While being tough, the measures are not draconian," Seaga said. "They create a reasonable compromise to create a forward motion without going back to the excesses of the past.

Seaga said that he did not foresee any problems passing IMF tests in June -- once the programme was back on stream, but he refused to give a projection for as far down the road as September.

OPPOSITION TABLES 'NO CONFIDENCE' MOTION

FL222108 Bridgetown CANA in English 1759 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, June 22, CANA — The Jamaica opposition has tabled a parliamentary motion calling for a no-confidence vote in the government, the resignation of the finance minister -- a job held by Prime Minister Edward Seaga and a completely new budget exercise.

The motion by Peoples National Party (PNP) house leader, Symour Mullings, came against the backdrop of recent economic austerity measures introduced by the administration, and was accompanied by protests that the present sectoral debate had become a farce in which the opposition could not fully participate.

The issue led to a walk-out of Parliament by opposition members last night when one of their number, Terrence Gillette, was named by the speaker for defying the chair during a rumpus between members of the government and opposition benches.

The opposition motion had an almost impossible chance of success given Prime Minister Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party's (JLP) 51-9 majority in the House of Representatives, and was airmed at embarassing a government that has suddenly found itself under intense economic pressure after two-and-a-half years of virtually calm sailing.

The new measures have already sparked a round of price increases for petrol, bus fares and airline tickets and more are to come as the changes work their way through the economic system and commercial banks push up the price for dollars because of increasing demand. Mullings said in his motion that with the budget cut, it made no sense for the ministers now reporting to Parliament to continue for they had no knowledge what effects the new measures will have on their ministries.

"The debate has become a farce in which the opposition cannot participate," Mullings said. Prime Minister Seaga had told journalists Friday that the budgetary paring would be completed this week.

Besides, the opposition member argued, all projections for 1983-84 would have to be thrown overboard, demanding another budget and a new debate as well as the resignation of the finance minister.

He stressed too that a large number of public servants had been led to held back on their demands for pay increases, believing that their wage rises would be above the level of inflation. House leader, J.A.G. Smith, assured that the finance minister would be willing to explain changes in the budget and noted too that there was an additional period for debate when supplementary estimates were presented.

SEAGA 'DELIGHTED' OVER CBI COMMITTEE PASSAGE

FL222112 Bridgetown CANA in English 1835 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 22, CANA -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, sa says the passage last night of the trade portion of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) by a committee of the U.S. House of Representatives is a sign that the end of the bill's long legislative process is near.

"I am delighted that House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, and committee vice-chairman, Samuel Gibbons, were able to gain the overwhelming support of the committee members," Seaga said. He added: "The end of this long process of legislation is now in sight."

This portion of the bill gives 12 years duty-free status to most goods from some Caribbean and Central American countries entering the United States.

The Jamaica prime minister was also pleased that the Ways and Means Committee had not included any adjustments to the bulk rum porvisions, which now remain as in the original bill that would allow duty-free status to bulk rum exported from Caribbean Basin countries. On the basis of the decision by this committee, the CBI bill would not go to the full House of Representatives. It has already been approved by the Senate.